DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND MRS. COOLIDGE AT THE OPENING OF THE 34th CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



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MAY. 1925

WHOLE No. 389

The 34th Gontinental Gongress of the Daughters of the American Revolution

WITH patriotic pomp and ceremony the 34th Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in the New Auditorium in Washington, D. C., on the morning of April 20th.

Uppermost in the minds of the thousands of delegates and alternates was the fact that it was 150 years and a day after the battle of Lexington, and the high purpose of the organization in preserving the ideals and achievements of their heroic ancestors was the theme of speakers throughout the day.

Masterly in its conception; logical and forceful, and filled with patriotic fervor and idealism, the opening address of the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, will stand out as one of the great speeches made before a Continental Congress. The press of Washington was unanimous in its praise, and editorial comment of a favorable nature was given after its rendition.

The whole text of the speech was as follows:

At daybreak one hundred and fifty years ago yesterday morning, Captain John Parker, American, said to his neighbors, grouped at the bridge at Lexington: "Don't fire unless you are fired on, but if they want war it might as well begin here." And there the "embattled farmer stood and fired the shot heard 'round the world."

John Parker's words exemplify the spirit of the American far better than we, perhaps, have realized. In fact, too often we have been criticised for what seemed submission, or at least extreme patience. It was Samuel Adams who first thought of Independence, and he only some seven or eight years before the outbreak of the Revolution. On that April morning one hundred and fifty years ago, walking across the fields, he heard the firing at Lexington. Turning to his companion, John Hancock, he said, "Oh, what a glorious morning is this!"

How well all this illustrates the character of the American when he believes his rights are assailed. Not an impulsive enthusiast, but careful, even cautious, willing almost to be driven into a corner, but then standing for justice and right with every fiber of his mind and body responding. Perhaps that member of the English Parliament who answered Lord North's sneering comment with the reply, "The Americans are a numerous, a respectable, a hardy, a free people," gave an analysis of the character of our people of which we may well be proud, and may hope to live up to throughout our history.

The holding of the Annual Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution this year upon the Monday after Sunday, April 19th, is not, as it might seem, an unrelated coincidence. For our National Society had this memorable occasion in mind in their selection of the Monday nearest April 19th as the date for convening their Annual Continental Congress. New England has always fittingly observed April 19th as the high light that it is in American history. Our whole nation should, and is, beginning yearly to signalize its importance as a pivotal point in our own national history and in that of other nations.

The world knows that we are a nation of

great numbers, and hardy and free, and we have always maintained ourselves as a truly respectable people. These qualities we inherited from our forefathers. It is our duty, it is the duty of the organization of which we are proud members, and of every other society founded for the maintenance and development of the highest citiizenship, to use every effort to maintain those qualities.

And respectability is not the least important in this list of a people's attributes. There is criticism of our American social life today in which the instances of looseness, irresponsibility, and reckless display

of selfish pleasure-seeking are constantly brought to the surface. Should one read the story a hundred years from now, according to the periodicals and bound literature coming from our press, he might well be justified in believing that the Americans of our time were loose-living and godless; that the wild, ceaseless hunt for sensation and excitement had seized our entire population and that, as a nation, we are rapidly drifting away from the social principles and ideals on which this government has stood.

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Daughters of the American Revolution, we are a God-fearing, home-loving citizenry. The exceptions to this are so exceedingly small in number that they only appear great in being conspicuous. Never, perhaps, have the successful men and women of this country so fully

demonstrated their general sense of responsibility for the betterment of the social conditions, never has there been such a general practice on the part of the rich men and women of this country to give the money they have accumulated to purposes that will benefit those less fortunate. Indeed, the giving of vast wealth to public purposes has come to be the accepted order, and it is only in cases where it is not done that it is considered cause for comment.

Never before have the people of America lived under such beneficent circumstances and with so great promise of the future for themselves and the coming generation. Today there

is not a boy or girl in this country in good health who is not in position to accumulate enough to insure a competence for the older years. Every boy and every girl indeed has almost equal opportunity for a good education and for a rise in the scale of life. Thoroughly authentic information shows that the American men and women today in all walks of life have moved into the investing class. The lessons of the Liberty Loan Bonds and Thrift Certificates that were taught us in this country during and after the war have remained with As a result, not alone have our savings deposits gone far be-

deposits gone far beyond the dreams of ten years ago, but millions of new names appear in stockholders'

Back of this movement is an unconscious desire on the part of these men and women to establish themselves in their communities, to live in their own homes, to have families worthy of the respect of their neighbors, children of whom they can be proud. Linked with these desires is an honest intent to do their full duty toward their city, State and Nation. It is only an absurdly small minority who live and disport themselves where the lights are whitest. These are the non-producing wastrels who possess the regard neither for themselves nor of their neighbors. Picturesque though they perhaps may be to the novelist, they finally will prove themselves of little importance, and are

D. A. R. to

Establish Ghapter in London, Mrs. Gook Reveals

London is to be the seat of the next chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be established, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General, told the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress in her annual report.

While the delegates shouted with laughter and applause, Mrs. Cook, laughing herself, declared it had been the height of her ambition to see a chapter established in the capital city of the British Empire.

"And now a regent has been formally empowered to establish one there," she said.

the subject of the average American citizen's contempt.

There need be no fear about social conditions in our Republic in these days! The numerous, the respectable, the hardy, and the free Americans are growing stronger and stronger in their course. This country will be safe in their hands. That, as I see it, is the picture of the great mass of American people today of all classes.

In our political life we have at the head of our government Calvin Coolidge, of pure Colonial strain, and possessed of the strong and self-reliant ideals that moved our forefathers. Within the last year instances of unfortunate political scandal have arisen and properly have been given the fullest and most direct publicity by a press that is growing more and more independent of strict party control. These violations of public trust and political morals have been brought to the surface without regard to their effect on public men or party. What was once hidden is now brought into the open. In actual fact, public life, as a whole, has never been cleaner in America than it is today.

By the Government's policy of retrenchment, stopping of waste and making possible the reduction of taxes, the Daughters of the American Revolution are standing firmly. But any plan of economy on the part of the Federal Government will not succeed to the fullest degree unless it is also applied to the cities, counties and States. All of the saving cannot be done here at the National Capital. The local governments must also apply the lesson and we must use our efforts in our own homes to that

The unparalleled growth of our Society during the past few years is vividly brought to our attention in the fact that we are no longer able to find comfortable accommodations in our own Memorial Hall for this meeting. In an effort to meet this condition, your President General and the National Board of Management were of the unanimous opinion that the interests of our organization would best be served this year by holding the majority of the sessions of our Thirty-fourth Annual Continental Congress in this recently finished structure known as the Washington Auditorium,

Each one of us present here today is very naturally contrasting this meeting place, adequate as it is, to its inevitable disadvantage with our own superbly beautiful and dearly beloved Memorial Continental Hall, where there are enshrined for us the memories of the great and good men and women whose names and deeds adorned and enriched their age. This comparison is to be expected. We are justifiably proud of Memorial Continental Hall, and of the sacrifices and unselfish endeavors which were so vital a part of its inception and realization. Within its walls there is not one of us who has not reviewed with profit the fine ideals and compelling purpose of those Revolutionary ancestors of ours, who wrought so wisely and so well in that critical period of our Nation's existence. Because we are holding this particular Continental Congress under a roof-tree other than our own, let us remember that the kinship of soul which we would add to that of blood with the patriots of '76 need not be dependent upon any especial time or place for its growth and development. While it is indeed a proud privilege to trace our lineage in unbroken line of descent from the unselfish patriots of that earlier era of our history, it profits us little to live in the shadow of the valiant deeds of our forebears if we are not making our own lives worthy with accomplish-

Remember that we shall carry away from the sessions of this Congress in greater or less degree only what we contribute of purpose and discriminating endeavor.

"'Tis the human touch in the world that counts,
The touch of your hand and mine.
Which means far more to the fainting heart
Than shelter and bread and wine;
For shelter is gone when the night is o'er,
And bread lasts only a day,
But the touch of the hand and the sound of the

voice, Sing in the soul alway."

Daughters of the American Revolution, let us keep this thought above all others in our hearts and minds during this, our Thirty-fourth Annual Congress, if we would have that sympathetic understanding of each other's problems which makes for co-operation and mutual helpfulness

When we speak of understanding each other's problems and of co-operation and mutual helpfulness, these terms should not be considered as confined within the limitations of our soci-With the advantages of citizenship there have also come to us responsibilities toward all of our fellow citizens. We women, as individuals and as members of the largest women's patriotic organization in the world, have a very definite responsibility toward the present and future welfare of our nation. We ought to use these new powers of citizenship toward the realization of civic and educational ideals.

There are more than four million registered voters in the United States who can neither read nor write. This figure is authoritative, having been taken from the report of the National Education Association. What a blot and a reproach it is in this vaunted era of enlightenment! Education, rather than agitation, is one of the world's great needs, as it is one of our own country's great needs. How can we, as a nation, atone for the shame of this adult illiteracy, do you ask? By seeing to it that the citizens of tomorrow not only have the advantage of an education, but are kept in school a sufficient number of years in which to acquire them.

Far back in the Southern mountains there are six million souls of pure American stock, many of whom trace their ancestry back to the patriots of Revolutionary days. Separated by their mountain fastnesses from contact with the outside world, this pioneer strain was, until recently, left, to a very large degree, to live in illiteracy. Here our Society has established and is helping to support schools which are enabling the children of these Simonpure Americans to come into the possession of their too-long-deferred birthright of properly equipped citizenship. They are being given an education. This is a constructive work of which our children's children shall be proud, for nowhere in the United States is there a greater opportunity for us to reinforce the existent patriotism and aid in preserving the free institutions which their forebears and ours fought jointly to maintain,

We of America have been pioneers among the nations in the advocacy of a liberal education for all the children of our land, without regard to race or color; but we can well ask ourselves if, in the actual practice of this be-

lief, we have lived up to our ideals?

As Daughters of the American Revolution we have met and accepted responsibilities that have gone far beyond our organization. We have considered it our duty to render aid, wherever opportunity called and funds permitted, in an effort to give those better ideals of citizenship which would maintain the standard and the value of our priceless heritage. Neither has our responsibility and our duty in this direction applied solely to those of American stock, for we have been of service to those who have come from foreign lands in helping to put before them a clearer understanding of the purpose and intent of this government—of its forms, its privileges and its responsibilities.

There are few in America, even of the first generation of citizenship, who will not agree that our open gates to the oppressed of other lands were, perhaps, far too open. It is possible that many of these newcomers have not found what they pictured. It is also absolutely certain that many have not proved themselves worthy of citizenship. As a great step forward in helping us to determine who is to inherit this, the land of our forefathers, the Congress of the United States passed a new

immigration law a year ago this April whose wise restrictions are helping to perpetuate the principles of government that were established by the patriots of 1776. It is unfortunate that the proposed Deportation Act failed of enactment in the Congress which has just adjourned. It would have empowered our Government to send back undesirable aliens who, instead of evincing a desire to acquire American citizenship, are attempting to menace our institutions while sojourning on our shores.

This measure passed the House of Representatives, but was blocked in the Senate through the efforts of misguided emotionalists, who were converts to the eloquent casuistries of the propaganda societies, and based their opposition to it on the ground of its principles

being un-American and unjust.

History will show that, as a nation, in order to be just we have actually leaned backward in our endeavor to be fair in international matters. Surely the time has come for our Government to be given full power to expel from its shores those who, in spite of every opportunity, are proving themselves hostile to the best interests of our citizenship and are, by thought and deed, trying to undermine our ideals of government. As an organization we stood solidly behind the passage of the immigration act. Let us now be equally vigilant and aggressive in giving our support to wise, just legislation that will secure the elimination of undesirable aliens.

No better means of disseminating the truth about our Government and of training our boys and girls for better citizenship could perhaps be developed than is being done through the recently inaugurated yearly oratorical contests which have as their subject the Constitution of the United States. Throughout the length and breadth of this land, in the cities and in the smaller communities, because of the generosity and the magnificent co-operation of the press of this country, pupils of high-school age are being encouraged to give thought and study to the Constitution. Through numerous public eliminative competitions, the subject is being brought first hand to the people in a way in which it has never been done before. So invaluable will this familiarization with the principles and purposes embodied in that great document prove itself to our entire nation that I am a poor prophet indeed if it is not shown that it has been one of the most mighty influences for good of our times, in the formation of that composite which we call national character. Think what it will mean to have aroused a patriotism grounded in a knowledge of those principles of liberty and law which underlie our whole system of government, as set forth by the founders of our Republic in the Constitution

Perhaps as the result of the widespread approval which this movement has brought about, it may lead to the formation of a public opinion that will see to it that the Constitution of the United States shall be taught as a separate study in every school and college in our land. Daughters of the American Revolution feel that they have an especial interest in these contests, quite apart from their support of them as individuals and as a Society, because the final award was made in Memorial Continental Hall last year, as will be the case again this June.

As a nation and as individuals, we have until recently been modern Esaus, throwing aside the precious heritage of our birthright in the depletion of our once-magnificent forest domain. As an organization. the Daughters of the American Revolution have always stood against the waste of natural resources. Fortunately, a movement is now on foot to further save our forests, not only for their scenic beauty, or because they will form a nucleus of parks and national playgrounds, but in order to preserve our national endowment in

our trees, which carries with it the benefits they will bring in health and climate.

The National Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has under its control one hundred and fifty-seven million acres of forest preserves, exclusive of the great State reservations. It is estimated that two-fifths of the forest area of our country today is held in State and National reservation. Here is another indication of the broad progress our country is making in caring, not only for the welfare of the present generation, but for those to come. Following the wise suggestion of the President of the United States, let it be our policy to use our forests and our woodlands "as crops to be used, but also to be renewed."

The week following this has been set aside

by proclamation of President Coolidge as American Conservation and Renewal Week. As you return to your various States and communities, will you not strive with all the personal influence at your command to be leaders in furthering both the letter and the spirit of its observance as a time of tree conserving and tree planting?

We Americans are a peace-loving people, whose history is one of avoiding warfare until forced into it. Unfortunately, though, there is at present too great a tendency among many of our people to have America lead the world in readiness to promote peace by disarmament, without due consideration of the necessary pro-

> visions for our security and defense. tioned this country

However well-intenmay be, either upon its own accord or as a member of an international body, organized for the prevention of conflict, it cannot prevent war. So long as there is no means of preventing war, there must be preparation against zear. As a nation we must realize that reliance upon right and logic in lieu of proper defense is an invitation for us to be preyed upon. Nothing could be farther from the aims of our Society than to commit our nation to a militaristic program, but

it is the duty of every citizen to safeguard the United States against aggression by helping to support and maintain land, sea, and air forces for our reasonable protection. To this policy Daughters of the American Revolution are solemnly committed. We furthermore believe that it is our duty, and that of every other American citizen, to be fully informed as to the measure of national protection which is necessary,-and to be unceasing in our efforts to see that it is provided by the Congress of the United States.

As a Society we have also gone on record as expressing our entire sympathy with the objects of the Citizens' Military Training Camps, and we are directing toward them the earnest attention of all parents. Each succeeding year since their inception they have per-

Building Debt Reduced TREASURER GENERAL REPORTS

Wherever there is a debt, the reduction of it is always an important issue, and so you will be glad to know that through your co-operation our debt on the Administration Building, which last April stood at \$200,000, has been reduced to \$125,000 by the retirement of \$75,000 worth of 6 per cent bonds.

elimination of fifteen five-thousand dollar bonds means a decrease in the annual interest of \$4,500. Last August we paid off \$20,000 worth of the 6 per cent notes and took up instead the same amount bearing interest at 5 per cent, which means a saving of \$200.

Liberty Bonds and United States Certificates of Indebtedness have remained so much above par during this past year that practically no investments have been made from Special The accumulated Life Membership and Philippine Scholarship funds having increased to \$1,647.83 and \$6,627.73, respectively, are awaiting a propitious time for investment.

formed an invaluable service to the nation in bringing together young men of all types, both native and foreign-born, whom it is training for good, clean citizenship through the development of a closer national and social unity.

The spread of pacificism and the undermining of our ideals of national service by foreign agencies and by our native born emotional theorists who have been swept loose from stable moorings by skillful propagandists has reached a dangerous stage. Organized efforts have even been made on the part of a certain powerful propaganda society to have teachers of history confuse the minds of immature pupils with regard to their patriotic ideals concerning the men in our nation's history who gave their lives for their country. In a recent number of the bulletin of such an organization, great emphasis and commendation are given to a paragraph which cited that "No articles or songs extolling wars, battles or the heroes of past wars are to be printed in the school books or papers" of the schools of a certain vicinity.

Thinking citizens of America, whatever may be the horrors of war, and however opinionated we may be in regard to war or the means for its prevention, let us be resolved that every American boy and girl shall be permitted to cherish the memory of those who paid the supreme sacrifice for an unconquerable ideal. Rather than, should we do more than less in our schools by way of implanting the seeds of patriotic emulation in the hearts of the youths and maidens who are coming after us to take up the torch when we relinquish it.

It is the claim of modern psychologists that the play hours of children are the greatest factors in the development of character and physique. Playgrounds and recreation centers are now very generally acknowledged as the most powerful social agency in reducing juvenile delinquency and crime. Every Daughter should inform herself as to whether her community is intelligently and adequately meeting this very vital need of modern childhood. It has been said that the child in its play "repeats the history of the race." With properly equipped and supervised playgrounds in America, we shall see the patriotic teachings that we would have inculcated live again in the American citizens of tomorrow.

It is also our sacred duty to see to it that our individual efforts and the systematized ones of our junior organization, Children of the American Revolution, shall make the cause of truth and righteousness triumphant in our national life. Remember, we cannot delegate our responsibility in government to someone else. There is no substitute for individual interest in good government and individual responsibility for the government of our country.

"O, what a glorious morning is this!" might well be said concerning this April morning in the year 1925, one hundred and fifty years and one day after that historic morning in April. 1775, when John Parker and his little handful of militia men "at the rustic bridge which arched the flood," fired the shot heard 'round the world. Today we, the descendants of the "minute men" and of the "embattled farmers" of Lexington and Concord, as well as of the other brave soldiers of that time, are in possession and enjoyment of the America made possible by their sacrifices.

The America grown great and powerful because of its advantages under the democracy they fought for and established. The America which, through its utilization of its immense natural resources, has made its citizens the most prosperous and happy of all the peoples of the earth. The America which has come to its place in the sun as a world power because it has maintained toward all other nations the broad humanitarian outlook inculcated by its early patriots.

How can we best show our gratitude? How can we best be worthy of the heritage they have bequeathed us? By being slow, as were they, to national combat, yet continuing to stand firm, as did they, for justice and right. By steadfastly maintaining ourselves as a numerous, a respectable, a hardy and a free people. Thus shall we Americans of today pass on an America undefiled in national honor and probity to the Americans of tomorrow.

A symbol frequently helps us to express an ideal. That of a nation is a flag. As we look at the flag of our beloved country today and throughout all the tomorrows of our lives, wherever we may be-at home, abroad, ashore, afloat-let it symbolize for each one of us a patriotic love and devotion, fond hopes, high aspirations and the security of a great Republic which shall forever maintain unsullied and unwarped its institutions of constitutional government.

In conclusion, I would leave with you this year, as I did last, a creed, already beloved by many of you, which I would like to have every daughter of the American Revolution look upon as a rod and staff for her guidance in patriotic endeavors:

"I believe in my country and her destiny, In the great dream of her Founders, In her place among the nations, In her ideals.

I believe that her democracy must be protected, Her privileges cherished, Her freedom defended.

I believe that humbly before the Almighty, But proudly before mankind, We must safeguard her standards, The vision of her Washington,
The martyrdom of her Lincoln,
With the patriotic fervor of the Minute Men
And the soldiers of her glorious past.

I believe in loyalty to my country, Utter, irrevocable, inviolate, Thou in whose sight a thousand years are but as a yesterday,
And as a watch in the night,
Help me in my frailty make real,
What I believe."

The Salute to the Flag was led by Mrs. John Miller Horton, Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, and Mr. William Tyler Page recited The American's Creed. The delegates were

welcomed to Washington by Mr. Cuno H. Rudolph, President of the Board of District Commissioners.

Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey and Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary Presidents General, at the invitation of the President General, brought greetings to the Congress which gave them an ovation as they appeared on the platform.

That Federal bureaucracy is not the solution for present day social and political problems, nor that our citizens, and especially our youth, must be limited, regulated and prohibited at every turn, was the claim of Mr. Marvin H. Lewis, of Louisville, Ky., President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, who gave greetings from that Society to the sister organization. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Lewis presented the Society with a handsome standard of the D. A. R. colors, which was gracefully accepted by the President General.

Childhood is the hour in which to inculcate principles of patriotism and civic

ideals of righteousness, according to Mrs. Frank W. Mondell. President General of the Children of the American Revolution. who brought the greetings of the junior group to the adult body. A picturesque scene followed when she introduced tiny Helen Hamblin and Perry Doing, four and five years old, respectively, who were in Colonial costume, to the audience, Amid much applause the children presented a basket of roses, almost as large as themselves, to the President General.

Fraternal greetings were brought from

the Sons of the Revolution by Senator Selden P. Spencer, of Missouri, and General James A. Drain, National Commander of the American Legion.

The oldest delegate in attendance on the Congress was Mrs. Julia C. Anderson, 90 years old, who represents the Colonel Thomas Reynolds Chapter of New Jer-

sev. Mrs. Truman S. Holt, State Regent of the Orient of Manila, and Mrs. H. S. Dickerson, of Shanghai, have traveled the greatest distances to attend the sessions of the Congress.

The report of Mrs. Gaius S. Brumbaugh, Chairman of the Credentials Committee, read at the morning session, showed that 2,017 chapters had been accorded representation in the Congress.

Landmarks in the year's progress of the Society were noted by the National Officers in their annual reports at the afternoon session of the Congress. The Chairman of the Program Committee. Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, was the first to report; she was followed by Mrs. John

The Registrar General Reports 11,095 New Members

There have been 11.095 applicants udmitted since last Congress, including one Real Daughter, Mrs. Sarah Worthington Simpson of Berry, Alahama.

There were 1,685 supplemental papers verified, making a total of 12,780 papers approved. Of this number 1,992 were new records. The last National Number assigned is 211.149.

There were 97 originals and 88 supplemental papers returned unverified. Permits have been issued for 2,993 insignia; 3,129 recognition pins; 1,900 ancestral bars.

Trigg Moss, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, who presented the Standing Rules; she later announced the personnel of her committee, as follows: Alice Louise McDuffee, Michigan: Mrs. John Campbell, Colorado; Mrs. Robert Bruce Campbell, Kansas; Mrs. George DeBolt, West Virginia; Mrs. Ellet Grant Drake, Nebraska: Mrs. Harold R. Howell, Iowa; Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Georgia; Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Washington; Mrs. William Pattison, Illinois; Miss Ianet Richards, District of Columbia; Mrs. Robert J. Reed, West Virginia; Miss Anne Wallace, New Hampshire; Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, Indiana; Mrs. Francis G. Wilson, New Mexico; Mrs. William Lee Pinney, Arizona; Mrs. H. I. Mannhart, California; Mrs. A. R. Hickam, Oklahoma; Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, New York; Mrs. Robinson Downey, Pennsylvania.

The interesting report of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook as President General and Chairman of the National Board, brought rounds of enthusiastic applause as she recounted the achievements of the Society, and she received a unanimous rising vote of thanks. Mrs. Cook told, among other things, how, during the course of the year, she had visited every state in the great Northwest and Southwest, except Texas; and all of the middle Western states except Illinois. Twenty state conferences were attended in all.

One hundred and sixty-five Revolutionary relics have been added to the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall this year, according to the report of the Curator General, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman. Among the gifts was that of the New York City Chapter of a handsome costume case; while the Army and Navy Chapter of the District of Columbia has given a pair of handsome bronze bookends for the desk in the Museum. A

notable accession was a collection of Sandwich glass presented by Mrs. Hazel Blake French of Massachusetts.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, reported the taking of an inventory of all documents and publications under her jurisdiction, with a view to classifying, indexing and cataloging every record, thus making any desired information easily accessible.

New rulings adopted govern the distribution of Membership Certificates, which now go in bulk to Chapter regents for formal presentation to new members; but the greatest achievement of her office was the record time in which the proceedings of the 33rd Continental Congress were edited and published.

Mrs. George DeBolt, the Historian General, told in her interesting report, of the publication during the year of ten volumes of the Lineage Book—a record never before attained; while the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Frank P. Shumway, reported a general increase in the routine business of her office—more than 5,000 applications papers were sent out over the record of a year ago, and the demand for the Immigrant's Manual was nearly four times as great as recorded at the last Congress.

The report of the Librarian General, Mrs. Larz Anderson, told of the addition of many valuable publications to the Library, and stated that in the contribution of money to purchase books, the following states led in the order given: Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, New York, North Carolina, Maryland and Connecticut. In the contribution of books, the following led: Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Tennessee, the District of Columbia and Georgia.

The reports of Mrs. Rhett Goode, Chaplain General, and Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly, the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, aroused much interest.

High tribute was paid to the patriotic purposes of the National Society by the President of the United States, Honorable Calvin Coolidge, at the first night session of the 34th Continental Congress. Great enthusiasm on the part of the delegates, alternates and visitors, who filled

every seat in the huge Washington auditorium, was visible throughout his address and frequently found expression in cheers and applause.

The President, escorted by his naval and military aides and accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge, reached the auditorium promptly. As he appeared on the platform where most of his Cabinet, the National Officers of the Society, and other notables were already assembled, the audience rose, cheer-

ing and waving their handkerchiefs.

The President's inspiring address follows:

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In accordance with their custom the Daughters of the American Revolution have assembled at the National Capital for their annual gathering. To them I extend my welcome. To come again to your splendid Memorial Hall, already famous as the scene of many notable and historic gatherings, must be a never-failing inspiration to you. The sentiments which invest this place are particularly appealing on the occasions of your annual assemblages. For at such times one realizes that there are gathered the chosen representatives of a devoutly patriotic womanhood. Yours is first of all a

society dedicated to a perpetuation of all the finest traditions, the noblest achievements, and the highest accomplishments of our national history.

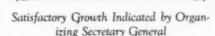
Americans are a people who believe thoroughly in the real and the practical, but they are also a people who are moved strongly by sentiment and ideals. Your organization well typifies this combination of reality and idealism. I have recently taken the trouble to make some inquiry as to the various patriotic endeavors to which it has devoted its means and efforts; and the results have been most illumi-

nating, even to one who had imagined himself already quite familiar with its aims, purposes and accomplishments. As an outcome of the inquiries I have made, I wish you to know that the more I have become informed as to your society the more I have come to approve, respect and honor it.

It lacks only a few months of 35 years since your organization was founded here in the Capital City, and its work since that time deserves a word of review and commendation which, though necessarily all too brief, I wish to indulge. No matter how exalted its objects. the society could not have made the record of growth and influence which stands to credit, if it had not

possessed a genius for useful accomplishment. You have recruited a membership of 145,000 organized in every state and territory, in the insular possessions, and in a number of foreign countries. Literally, the sun never sets on your activities, and I am bound to add that it never shines on any but worthy ones.

Your organization is primarily a patriotic one. But the mantle of patriotism, as you have defined patriotism, spreads over a wide field of benevolent, humane, and social usefulness. It seems always to have been part of your creed, that if people were expected to love their country, that country must be worthy of their affection. So you have sought by your example and works, as well as by your precepts, to make



The growth of our Society, as indicated by chapter extension, has been most satisfactory during the past year, 67 new groups having been added to our family circle, making a total at the present time of 2,061 chapters. Of these, 1,814 are primary chapters, and 247 are secondary chapters. "Primary" meaning the first chapter in a locality and "secondary" meaning any chapter organized after the first.

There are actively at work 191 Organizing Regents forming chapters, including 5 outside the United States.

That 97 Organizing Regents' appointments were confirmed; 37 appointments expired; 16 resigned; 29 were re-appointed; 12 chapters were authorized, and 7 reauthorized.

Chapter organizations completed, 67; disbanded, 7, leaving a total of active chapters, 2,061.

Permission to incorporate—States 1, chapters 9.

this a country deserving of the loyalty, the devotion, and the love of all its people. Herein you have performed the highest work of civic usefulness.

You have raised a voice of welcome to the immigrant landing on our shores. You have helped him to find place, occupation, and opportunity in these most trying days of his experience here, immediately following his arrival. The Daughters of the American Revolution have maintained an organization, working in cooperation with the authorities at Ellis Island, aiming to supplement in the most human and practical ways the efforts of the government authorities there. They have met the newcomer with aids in learning a new language, in understanding our manners, in acquiring our customs, in appreciating and adapting himself to our institutions.

There is a deeper significance to this kind of effort than at first thought may be apparent, In the last few years we have entered on a new policy toward immigration. It is still rather experimental, but with every appearance of being likely to secure permanent acceptance. Restriction of immigration is nothing less than a revolutionary change from the older days when we boasted that this country offered refuge and opportunity, liberty and security, to all who desired them, The policy of restriction seemed necessary, in view of the certainty that unprecedented numbers would flow to us from Europe following the war; more than we could be sure of assimilating, more than the European countries could well spare. Had there been no limitations, the number of newcomers among us in the last four years would probably have been several million greater. If we had been called upon to receive and place such a number, it may well be doubted whether they would have found their condition here much better than it was in Europe. Certainly our problem of helping adjust them to the new conditions and the hard competition of such a situation, would have been far more difficult.

It is manifestly impossible to know how many immigrants would have come in the last four years if no restrictions had been imposed. But competent official authorities have estimated that 2,000,000 would have come in each of these four years, or over three times as many as did actually come. We may well doubt whether that would have been to the advantage of either them or the country.

The welfare of all the people will be promoted by a truly national life. In these last few years we have all realized as never before the need to bring about the spiritual unification of this great people. A hundred and ten million people, living together, may or may not consti-

tute in the full sense a nation of a hundred and ten million. The war brought appreciation of this truth. We achieved our independence a century and a half ago. We confirmed our political union sixty years ago. We have all the time been struggling toward spiritual and moral unity. To gain and perfect it, we need just such interests and activities as these to which the Daughters of the American Revolution are so sincerely devoted. We need not only to draw the newcomers into our social structures, but we need also to make them contribute to its strength and beauty. We may gain much from them. In the diversification of our culture, the broadening of our interests, the development of our literature, and arts, the formation of a rounded, symmetrical national character, they can help us vastly. We shall best serve both them and ourselves if we shall fully recognize this mutuality of interest.

Your organization of the Daughters of the Revolution has done much to achieve such aims. But you have done yet more. You have sought means to help our native community improve its conditions. You have gone into backward and well-nigh forgotten parts of the country, carrying the torch of educational opportunity. You have lifted its light over many communities. which, though composed of Americans for many generations native to the soil, have sadly lacked the privileges of schooling, enlightenment and culture. Yours were among the early efforts to set up schools, for both youths and adults, in the neglected region of the southern Appalachians. There was found a great population of the best American stock, tracing back to early colonial times. It has been curiously isolated from the march of westward progress. The stream of migration had divided and passed around this rugged country and its sturdy people. To them you have carried education, the arts, the sciences, the culture and humanities of our more favored regions. You have not only spent your money to help them, but you have joined with other volunteers in furnishing efficient leadership for the task of rehabilitating an unfortunate community.

Perhaps a recounting of these activities may not be necessary for the information of you who know them far better than I do. But in saying these things I have in mind the wider audience, whose members are not so well advised. The Daughters of the American Revolution are entitled to be known for the full scope and noble usefulness of the work they have prosecuted.

Everywhere, your state and local bodies have labored to raise the civic ideal, to make better citizens, to resist evil influences, to cast out corruption in short, to lift up the average of American life to the full level of its highest aspira-

These are good and deserving works. They are worthy fruits of the untiring effort which you have put forth in their production. Year by year, your service has grown, as your vision has widened and your means have increased. Your annual gatherings have never failed to mark a step forward on the way of progress.

It is my belief that in the pursuit of these purposes and the taking of these actions you are putting the ideals of the Revolutionary period into practical effect. It is important to note that the efforts which you are making, the duties which you are performing, are not being sought through the interposition of organized government. They are the voluntary acts of our citizens taken through their own initiative. In adopting this course of action you are, in the best sense of the term, ministering to the ideal of self-government. We have heard in the past, and are likely to hear in the future, very much discussion about the intrusion of the government through legislation into the business and private affairs of the people. In so far as this is a reflection of an ideal, requiring and demanding a higher standard of conduct, we ought to rejoice at it and support it. But when we see that it is not wholly successful, we ought to remember that it is at best but a temporary makeshift, an effort to make things better, and that we cannot expect through these methods to attain perfection. There is only one way in modern civilization with its broad privilege of the franchise, with its representative legislative bodies, to avoid the constant interposition of the government into practically all the affairs of the people, and that is for the people to adopt a correct course of action, to provide the proper standards of conduct by their own motion. If they do not want government through public action, they must provide it through private action. That is the true ideal of self-government. The attainment of that ideal lies some distance in the future, but it is an ideal toward which we should constantly strive. If the people wish to be in the full enjoyment of their liberties, if they wish to be unhampered by government restrictions, they can secure that privilege. But they cannot secure it by abolishing government. They can only secure it by adopting a thorough system of individual self-government. Government is an absolute necessity to human progress and human happiness. If we do not wish to have it imposed from without, we must ourselves impose it from within,

It is because the work which you are doing is a recognition of this principle that I look upon it with great satisfaction. I welcome you to the central seat of the authority of your Country as living examples, worthy demonstrators and successful advocates of the civilizing art of self-government. Not only by your ancestry and your inheritance, but by your own lives and your own efforts you hold undisputed claim to the high title of Daughters of the American Revolution.

At the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner," which followed the conclusion of the President's speech, Mrs. Coolidge, as well as the President, stood rigidly at attention, her arms down at her sides and her eyes fixed steadfastly on the beautiful flag floating in patriotic benediction over the audience.

President and Mrs. Coolidge remained during the singing of two selections by Miss Joan Ruth, of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company. They then withdrew.

The President General introduced M. Daeschner, the French Ambassador, who spoke in English. He expressed pleasure as a newcomer to Washington to have the opportunity of attending a D. A. R. Congress as one of the first public gatherings at which he had been present, and paid tribute to his predecessor, M. Jules Jusserand, whom he said had had the happy privilege of following public opinion in America for many years.

The ambassador stated that it was his agreeable task to bring to the society the particular gratitude of France for the help it had given in restoring the devastated village of Tilloloy and providing for 3,000 fatherless children of that Republic. That there is no society better fitted to preserve the ideals of liberty and independence was his further tribute.

One of the hits of the evening was the speech made by the new Speaker of the House, Hon. Nicholas Longworth. It was his first public appearance at a gathering of this nature since he had been elected Speaker of the next House, and there was much interest exhibited in what

he would say. The Speaker stated that "no greater honor can come to a public man than an invitation to address a Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

"This society," he continued, "is truly representative of the lofty ideals of American citizens dedicated to high conceptions of human liberty, and, best of all, Daughters of the American Revolution, you practice what you preach, Your society is not only highly esteemed at home but abroad, and it is eminently fitting that the French Ambassador should appear on the same platform with the President of the United States, for France and the United States are ever friends in peace and brothers in arms when liberty is at stake.

"Ten times I have taken the oath of office in the chamber of the House of Representatives, and in those solemn moments my eyes have rested on two portraits on either side of the Speaker's rostrum—those of Washington and Lafayette. It is well that this is so. If I may be pardoned a personal reference, my sister married the great grandson of the Marquis de La Fayette, and I am proud of it.

"In that oath we promise to defend America from enemies within and without our borders in substance. To my mind there is little danger now from enemies without; what we have to

fear are the enemies within.

"I must point out that notwithstanding the tremendous cut in the cost of government the army and navy is to maintain adequate strength and its high efficiency. America will never risk again the catastrophe of being forced into war while in a state of unpreparedness. Our real enemy is the individual who attempts to sow discontentment, to set class against class, and to create general distrust in the government.

"The tightening of the immigration laws will do much to remedy this situation, but still a few undesirables manage to get in and many are here already. If I could have my way I would take these persons preaching discontent and sowing seeds of Bolshevism in this fair land, put them on the ships available and send

them back to the countries they left for those countries' good and never permit them to return here."

Speaker Longworth pointed out that the Society could render great national service by discouraging indiscriminate attacks on governmental institutions. The form of American government, he stated, is the best for America and its tripartite nature creates a balance that makes for stability. He deplored attacks on Congress, the Executive, and the Judiciary.

"As a member of Congress," he said in conclusion, "I admit we are far from perfect, but from an experience of more than twenty years it is as good now as it ever was, and is not excelled by any legislative body of any other country. Of course we do things we should not do, and leave undone the things that we should do, and for these things we should be criticized, but after all Congress is what the people make of it.

"Start a new fashion, Daughters of the American Revolution. Make it old-fashioned to disparage the government or criticize it indiscriminately or unjustly. There is a real mission for you, inspired by your annual visits to the

Capital."

Hon. James M. Beck, Solicitor General of the United States, was the final speaker of the evening. Mr. Beck held that there could be little real danger to America so long as Americans were true to their heritage and their destiny. The fate of the nation, he asserted, will depend after all upon the people of America.

The eventful first day of the 34th Congress closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Rt. Rev. James E. Dar-

lington, D. D.

(To be continued in June Magazine.)





POPPIES FOR MEMORIAL DAY

"PACK up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, smile, smile." That is the keynote of the spirit in which, throughout the United States, disabled and needy exservice men, crippled heroes of Chateau Thierry and the Argonne, of St. Mihiel and Verdun, are working these days to make the thousands on thousands of scarlet V. F. W. Buddy Poppies which will gleam in significant tribute in the buttonholes of all America on Memorial Day, May 30th.

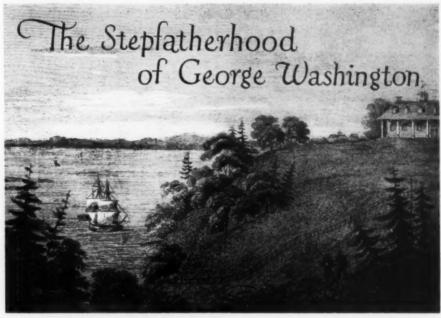
"The annual sale of poppies, made by disabled ex-service men throughout the country, under the auspices of the Veterans of Foreign Wars," said President Coolidge, in expressing to General John H. Dunn, commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, his warm accord with the Buddy Poppy plan, "has seemed to me to reflect a particularly appealing sentiment of regard for and interest in the disabled ex-service men. It is calculated to perpetuate the fine sentiments which have made the poppy so peculiarly symbolical of the services and the sacrifices of the men who gave so much that freedom might survive in this world."

All of the Buddy Poppies used in the V. F. W. sale are made by disabled and needy veterans, and the entire proceeds from the sale of the tiny memorial emblems are devoted to relief of war-disabled and to meet conditions of distress among ex-service men and their families occasioned by sickness or unemployment.

"With their poppies in their helmets, the front files hold the line," wrote John Mills Hanson, and to the boys who were "over there" no other flower could be more symbolical of our honored heroes, more significant of "a memory with a purpose."



NELLIE CUSTIS
From the portrait by Gilbert Stuart. Insert from medallion miniature of her by Marquise de Brehan.



MOUNT VERNON BEFORE THE ADDITION MADE BY GEORGE WASHINGTON.

IV. Nelly Gustis (Mrs. Lawrence Lewis)

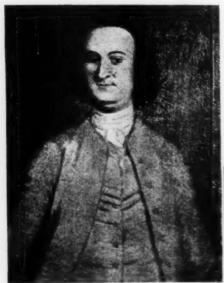
By Charles Moore

Chairman, National Commission of Fine Arts

GUSTIS she was born. Eleanor Parke she was named by her sponsors in baptism. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis she became by marriage. But as Nelly Custis she grew up in the hearts of the American people—the bright particular star in that numerous galaxy of youths revolving about Washington as sun and center of their universe. And as Nelly Custis she will ever live in the history of the Washington era.

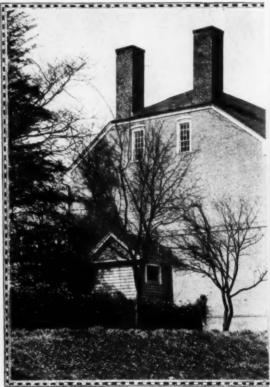
The third daughter of John Parke Custis and Eleanor Calvert, his wife, she was born at Abingdon, on the Potomac, opposite the present city of Washington, during the March of 1779, when General and Mrs. Washington were with the army at Middlebrook, New Jersey. Because of the serious illness of her mother the baby was taken to Mount Vernon to be nursed by "Manimy" Anderson, the English wife of the steward. Mrs. Lund Washington, wife of the overseer at Mount Vernon, had the general oversight of the child, and gave to that task the conscientious care she bestowed on all other duties; but she never reared children of her own, and because of an overplus of conventional religion she never quite fitted into the Mount Vernon family, where true religion was a matter of everyday practice.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This series of articles by Mr. Moore commenced in the November, 1924, D. A. R. Magazine.



COLONEL FIELDING LEWIS.

Nelly Custis was two and a half years old before her eyes first saw her fosterfather. General Washington returned to Mount Vernon in September, 1781, for a visit of but three days, the first he had made since he took command of the Continental Army six years previously. It was a happy stay, for the end of the war was in sight; a month later Cornwallis surrendered.1 In the midst of the rejoicings at Yorktown, John Parke Custis, Nelly's father, was stricken by camp-fever, and died on November 5, 1781, at Eltham, the home of his maternal uncle. She was too young to remember him, and thus it happened that when she and her six-months-old brother were adopted by General and Mrs. Washington there was no break in her young life. During the Revolution she remained with her mother at Abingdon: but Mount Vernon was the only home she really knew so long as her foster-parents lived. Her mother, engrossed by the care of Nelly's two older sisters, and afterwards by the steadily recurring children by her second husband, was well persuaded to spare the two younger Custis children to be the



KENMORE, FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

interest and comfort of the otherwise lonely Mount Vernon family.2

On the Christmas eve of 1783, when Nelly Custis was nearly four years old, General Washington returned from duties

¹ October 19, 1781.

² The letters of Lund Washington indicate that both of the younger children were with their mother at Abingdon when Mrs. Washington was with the General in camp. Certainly there was no lack of affection on the part of parent or children. Copies of these letters are in the Library of Congress.

connecting with disbanding the army, and family life at Mount Vernon was resumed.

Things had changed during the war. The Virginia planter who had ridden away from friends and neighbors eight years before now returned as the first public character of the world. Wherever in Europe or America liberty was invoked, Washington was hailed as its



HOME OF COL. AND MRS. FIELDING LEWIS

incarnation. His home, of which he spoke as "little better than a well resorted inn," became, in fact, the gathering place for every traveler of note, of statesmen



MRS. FIELDING LEWIS.
(Betty Washington)

consulting for the future of the country, of soldiers ardent in living over the days of camp and battle, and of a horde of painters and sculptors seeking their own immortality by representations of an immortal. To live up to these demands the house at Mount Vernon was nearly doubled in size and took on the character of the mansion we know.

Gideon Snow, of Boston, was Nelly's first teacher, and the acquaintance then formed was continued through life. In 1824, when she was in Boston with her own daughter, Gideon Snow called on her; and twenty-six years later, in 1850, he was corresponding with Washington Custis about Mount Vernon days. When Nelly was about seven years old, Tobias Lear, another New Englander, a graduate of Harvard, appeared at Mount Vernon, and began an association with the family which lasted until Colonel Lear's death by his own despondent hand in

¹ In the family, George Washington Parke Custis was known as "Washington."

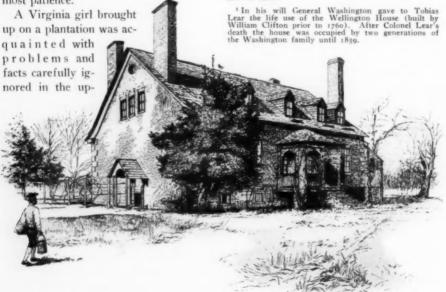
1816. First as tutor, then as secretary to the President, and finally as Washington's man of business in the new capital, Tobias Lear grew into the trust and affections of the entire household.¹

Nelly Custis early learned to write a hand that must have satisfied even the particular Washington; and (what was then uncommon for a girl) she could, and usually did, spell the same word in the same way and as printed in the dictionary rather than as it sounded to the ear. But her real education she received directly from her foster-mother, who took her through all the grades in the school of the housewife and mistress of a plantation-certainly the most exacting, perplexing and complicated task ever put upon woman. It had to do not only with providing for an elastic table and the sleeping arrangements for unexpected guests, but there was also the problem of the slaves of the house and the field, which called for the exercise of the utmost patience.

bringing of town girls. Happily for Nelly Custis, the Mount Vernon plantation was conducted with consideration and propriety. There she came to know and admire chivalry and gallant conduct, and she heard discussed by the actors themselves the gravest and the most inspiring ideas of free government and the upbuilding of a new nation.

All these things Nelly Custis and her sisters experienced, and each one of them showed in after life the results of their early training. They were ardent Federalists; they believed firmly in the rule of the fittest; and when the rising tide of democracy swept their friends from power and exploited itself with the detraction of brave and true men, the girls nailed the Federalist flag to the mast—and were overwhelmed in the Jeffersonian flood.

Nelly's parental instruction was by no means confined to domestic duties. Mrs. Washington taught her to play the harp-



GUNSTON HALL, BUILT BY COLONEL GEORGE MASON IN 1758 (VIEW FROM THE GARDENS).



WASHINGTON'S FIRST RESIDENCE IN NEW YORK CITY

sicord; and since music was scarce and hard to obtain, the good lady copied with her own deft hand pieces by Mozart, Scotch songs, marches and dance music, enough to fill the large book that has come down to us. What the book does not reveal is the truth of the reasonable tradition that often the student had other things than music in her mind, but that the teacher was inexorable, even to the administration of thimble-thumps on weary knuckles. At any rate the virtue of both teacher and pupil had its reward in the gift from General Washington of a harpsicord that cost all of a thousand dollars.

Nelly Custis was ten years old when the family removed from Mount Vernon to No. 10 Cherry Street, New York City, and entered upon the formal life that, of necessity, is lived by the President of the United States. For company she had her brother, eight years old; and on the daily drive "the children" made half the Today, the President of the party. United States walks the streets of Washington like any other citizen, and, out of respect for his privacy, is allowed to pass unnoticed by any whom he himself does not first recognize. When he drives, his automobile is unmarked save by the President's seal, about the size of a silver dollar, done in gold on the doors. His machine obeys the traffic rules more punctiliously than does any other, but otherwise is undistinguished, save when on catching sight of it an indulgent traffic policeman hastens the turning of the gosign.

Far otherwise was the equipage of the first President. In Philadelphia six bay horses groomed under the direction of

German John drew a cream-colored, English-built coach. The stables were one of the city sights; they contained ten bays and two white chargers, and Solomon himself was not groomed like one of these saddle-horses. At night they were coated with a paste and swathed with body-cloths, and the straw of their beds was fresh and very clean; in the morning their coats were rubbed and curried and brushed until they shone like satin; their hoofs were blacked, their mouths were washed and their teeth picked; their leopard-skin housings were arranged; and then they were ready for the use of the finest and most fastidious of horsemen. The reputation of the Washington equipage had been established during colonial days, in a rivalry at Williamsburg with Colonel Byrd, of Westover, when it was "the bays against the grays."

To a girl of ten all this pomp of state (where a drive through city streets was a continuous ovation, and over country roads was a series of bumps) doubtless became monotonous; but in the after years, amid the quiet of the Blue Ridge, Nelly Custis was accustomed to tell to her grandchildren stories drawn from glorious memories of departed greatness.

For a time the New York rides were sadly interrupted by a serious illness of the President, caused by a malignant carbuncle on his thigh. "Do not flatter me with vain hopes," said the President to Dr. Samuel Bard, "I am not afraid to die and can bear the worst. Whether tonight or twenty years hence makes no difference. I know I am in the hands of a good Providence." Fortunately for the beginning nation, the illness left Washington in better health than it found him, and he was spared to establish firmly a government of the people.

The Cherry Street house in New York proved all too small for the President

and Mrs. Washington, the children, Mr. Lear, Colonel Humphreys, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Nelson, and Major Jackson, especially as Colonel Humphreys was then composing his drama, "The Widow of Malabar," with whose lines he regaled his exasperated fellow secretaries when they courted Morpheus rather than Melpomene. So the family removed to the Macomb residence on the west side of Broadway, below Trinity Church. But their stay there was brief, for in December, 1790, Congress convened in Philadelphia.

Life in Philadelphia followed the precedents established in New York. Tuesdays from three to four o'clock the President held a levee: he bowed to, but did not shake hands with, the persons presented to him. On Friday afternoons Mrs. Washington held drawing-rooms, at which she received the ladies. Each guest was met with a greeting and, after tea, coffee, and other refreshments, she made a second, silent obeisance to the "Nothing could be more simple," writes an English visitor, "yet it was enough." Indeed, it was too much for George Mason, of Gunston Hall, who feared that such display squinted towards monarchy, and was only half reassured by the consciousness that he could trust his neighbor, George Washington, although for himself he would have none of it. He declined even an appointment as United States Senator.

In Philadelphia the Presidential family occupied the Robert Morris house in Market Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and furnished it handsomely, but by no means extravagantly. The hour before breakfast Washington Custis spent with his tutor, while Nelly attended her grandmother.

On Thursdays the President gave official dinners. He talked with his guests in the drawing-room as they arrived, and five minutes after the hour named the company proceeded to the dining-room. leaving late comers to be greeted with some such expression as: "Gentlemen, we are too punctual for you. I have a cook who never asks whether the company has come, but whether the hour has come." In fact, the service of his table was perfection itself. He sat in the middle of one side of the table, Mrs. Washington being on his right at the head of the table, with the other ladies near her. He invariably asked a blessing, or had one asked if a clergyman was present. He, himself, dined on one simple dish, drank from a silver pint-mug filled with beer, with one glass of wine during dinner and one afterwards. He withdrew shortly after the ladies had retired, turning over to his secretary the hospitality of the table, which supplied every sort of liquor liked by members of the Congress.

Nelly Custis was just eighteen years old when Washington appeared before the Congress at the inauguration of his successor, John Adams. The hall of the House of Representatives was packed with witnesses of the interesting ceremony. Washington entered amid cheers, and was followed by Mr. Adams. After a moment of complete silence, the retiring President arose and, with great dignity, introduced Mr. Adams to the audience, finishing by reading in a firm, clear voice a brief valedictory.1 At the end, John Adams covered his face with his hands and wet his wrist-ruffles with tears; from the hushed assembly came nervous sobs; the great man himself was shaken, and large drops came from his eyes. Nelly, who could not trust herself to be near the foster-father whom she idolized, stood with Colonel Read, "She

That night President and Mrs. Washington gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Adams, at which the foreign ministers and their wives, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Morris, and Bishop White were among the guests. When the cloth was removed. Washington filled his glass and said.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is the last time I shall drink your health as a public man, I do it with sincerity, wishing you all possible happiness,"

It was not the words but the earnestness and sincerity of the speaker that caused tears to flow down the cheeks of Mrs. Linn, the wife of the British minister.

When the Washingtons returned to Mount Vernon in August of 1707, many changes had taken place in family affairs. The General was now the last of his generation. His mother, his half-brother Augustine, his sister Betty, and his brothers Samuel, John Augustine, and Charles, all had passed away.

Nelly Custis at this time was described by a foreign traveler as "one of those celestial beings so rarely produced by nature, sometimes dreamt of by poets and painters, whom one cannot see without a feeling of ecstacy. Her sweetness equals her beauty, and that is perfect.3 She has many accomplishments. She plays the piano, she sings and designs better than the usual woman of America, or even of Europe."

This tribute is one of many; everyone speaks of her rare beauty and charm, her devotion to her parents, and her gracious-

was terribly agitated," writes Mrs. Echard, a witness of the thrilling scene.2

¹ The Farewell Address was delivered six months

² G. W. P. Custis's Recollections, p. 434.

^{**}The extant portraits of Nelly Custs include a miniature by John Trumbull, 1792, owned by Yale University; a portrait by Gilbert Stuart, owned by Edward P. C. Lewis, of Hobolen, N. J.; a pastel by James Sharpless, owned by Prof. R. B. Widner, M. D., of Baltimore; a medallion by the Marchioness de Brahan, owned by Mrs. F. T. Morehead, of Alleghany City, Pa.; a portrait and a miniature owned by Mr. Edward G. Butler, of Boyce, Va.

ness to strangers. The only wonder is that she reached the age of eighteen, mingling in the gaities of Presidential life, without having a single serious love affair, in so far at least as the record shows.

Fate, however, soon overtook the maiden. Two suitors appeared at Mount Vernon, and of the two she quickly chose Col. Lawrence Lewis, the ninth of eleven children of Fielding and Elizabeth (Betty Washington) Lewis. His father, Fielding Lewis, was a prosperous merchant of Fredericksburg, with whom George Washington was on terms of both business and social intimacy. For his first wife. Fielding Lewis had married Catherine Washington, and when she died in 1750 he lost no time in proposing to her cousin, Betty, then seventeen years old. Tradition has it that, before consenting, the astute Betty stipulated that he build for her a mansion suited to his position and her ambitions. At any rate they built "Kenmore," with its fine boxgardens and the elaborate ceilings which are today the characteristic feature of its interior.

In a modest house on one corner of the Kenmore estate, Colonel Fielding Lewis and General Washington settled Mary Washington, when the incursions of the British made Ferry Farm, across the Rappahannock, dangerous to a lone woman. There she lived the life of a Spartan mother until her death in 1789.

Near her favorite resting place, known as Meditation Rock, the mother of Washington is buried. The first monument, begun during the administration of President Andrew Jackson, was never completed. In 1889, at the time of the inauguration of President Benjamin Harrison, the lands containing Mary Washington's grave were offered for sale at auction; but so shocked were the American people at the predicament brought about by their own neglect, that a fund was raised and a monument was dedicated during the second administration of President Cleveland.

Also, Kenmore has been purchased and paid for by public subscriptions and is now being restored as the chief feature among the many historical monuments of Fredericksburg. The building is to be used as a center for genealogical research, as well as a museum.

(To be continued)

Attention, Members!

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STATE HOUSE IN NEWPORT



THE Old State House, Court House, or Colony House, situated in Washington Square, Newport, was authorized by the General Assembly in 1739 and completed three years later. It was decided to build it of brick with stone trim and to hire a "competent person to design the building." The architect selected was Richard Munday and the building now stands as a monument to the good taste and judgment of the men who planned it, and to the skill of the workmen who executed these plans.

It stands facing the Square, and from the balcony all important events were announced. From it, in 1761, the death of George II was announced and George III was proclaimed King. Citizens met here in 1769 to protest the Stamp Act, and the first meeting called in Rhode Island to resist the tea importations, 1774, was held in the building. In 1776 the General Assembly met within its walls and accepted the Declaration of Independence. On July 20 Major John Handy read the Declaration from the steps, and lived to read it again from the same place on the fifteth anniversary of its adoption.

Handy read the Declaration from the steps, and lived to read it again from the same place on the fiftieth anniversary of its adoption.

During the Revolution the building was used as a hospital by both the British and the French. Here the French were entertained in 1781 and peace declared in 1783. This same year a fine clock, made by Benjamin Dudley, of Newport, was placed in the west gable. In 1790 the convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States met here. The same year Washington and Jefferson were entertained at a dinner in the Senate Chamber. Here Adams, Jackson, and Fillmore were also entertained at a dinner in the Senate Chamber. Here Adams, Jackson, and Fillmore were also entertained in turn. The State House was again utilized in 1813 to welcome Commodore Perry on his return from Lake Erie.

In 1900 the last session of the General Assembly was held in Newport. On January 1, 1901, the Assembly met for the first time in the new State House in Providence and "Little Rhody" no longer had two capitols. Since then the building has continued to be used as a Court House. The large pillared hall on the main floor has been changed but little, but the Representative Chamber was altered some years ago. The fine old staircase with its spiral balustrades and the beautiful old Senate Chamber, in which hangs a full-length picture of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, still remain.

Stuart, still remain.

Stuart, still remain the Rhode Island Cincinnati hold their Fourth of July meeting, and the Daughters of the American Revolution of Newport, through act of the legislature, hold certain rights in the Senate Chamber.



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Center—THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, HON. CALVIN COOLIDGE;
Bottom—THE VICE PRESIDENT, GENERAL CHARLES G. DAWES; Top—THE
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, HON. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

The Washington Bicentennial

BY NELSON M. SHEPARD

IN RECOMMENDING the establishment of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions of the House of Representatives embodied in its report the following suggestion by Dr. Charles W. Elliott, president emeritus of Harvard University:

"The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington should be celebrated not only all over this country but wherever in Europe there exists a group of persons who know the value of his writings and his deeds for the promotion of liberty and justice among mankind. This celebration, however, should be solemn, not gay, and spiritual, not materialistic. It should be directed in large measure to the rising generation, not to the passing or past. It should appeal to thinking people, not to the careless or indifferent. aim should be to increase the number of Washington's disciples and followers in and for the struggles of the future."

Such, in brief, is to be the very nature of the celebration which will reach its climax on February 22, 1932, in accordance with the spirit of plans now being considered. President Coolidge, as the chairman of the commission, will carry out the declaration of the Joint Resolution, approved December 2, 1924, by promulgating to the American people at an early date the reasons and purposes of the anniversary observance. The President's address will be the first formal phase of the seven years' events leading up to the final climax in the City of Washington.

This celebration, plans for which are now merely crystallizing, will be more than national. Under the act of Congress the Commission is authorized "to take such steps as may be necessary in the coordination and correlation of plans prepared by State commissioners, or by bodies created under appointment by the governors of the respective States and by representative civic bodies; and if the participation of other nations in the commemoration be deemed advisable, to communicate with the Governments of such nations."

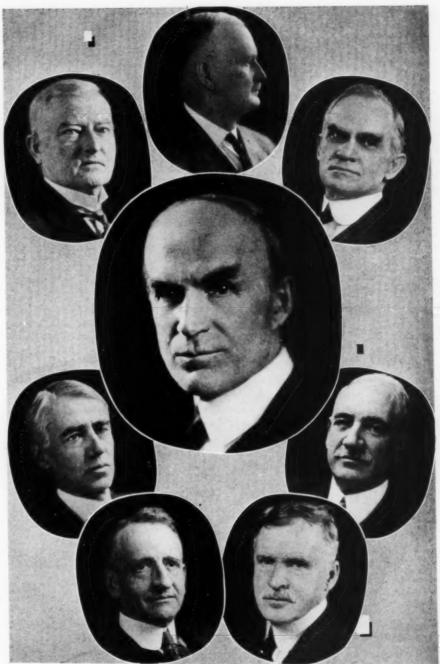
It is the purpose of the commission to invite the participation and the co-operation of every nation with which the United States is or hopes to be at peace on the anniversary date. Whether this may be through an international exposition in Washington or through meetings in the great capital cities of the world are matters yet to be worked out and submitted to the approval of Congress.

In thus providing for a world-wide observance of the anniversary, it is not the intention of the commission to make the celebration serve merely for the purpose of exalting Washington, the man. The character of Washington needs no public Its sublimity, its loftiness of spirit has instilled in the hearts of thinking people the world over, a reverence that Green the English historian, said "still hushes us in the presence of his memory." It is rather to the perpetuation of those principles of civil liberty and constitutional government for which we. as a nation, are indebted to Washington, that this official acknowledgement is to be dedicated.



© Photo of Mr. Munsey by Harris & Ewing-All other Photos by Underwood & Underwood

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES TO THE COMMISSION: Left to right—MR. FRANK A. MUNSEY, MR. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, MR. EDGAR B. PIPER, MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK, MRS. JOHN B. SHERMAN, MR. C. BASCOM SLEMP, COL. HANFORD McNIDER, AND MR. HENRY FORD.



C Photo of Mr. Hawley by Harris & Ewing. All other photos by Underwood & Underwood.

SENATORIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION: Center—SIMEON D. FESS, VICE CHAIRMAN; Left to Right—REPRESENTATIVE JOHN N. GARNER, REPRESENTATIVE WILLIS C. HAWLEY, REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH W. BYRNS, SENATOR BAYARD, REPRESENTATIVE TILSON, SENATOR GLASS AND SENATOR SPENCER.

Conditions are changing in America and with these changes young Americans are gradually getting away from the lessons of government as taught by Washington. The Constitution itself is the subject of attack from all sides. The younger generation is growing up with a lack of proper appreciation and understanding of the real heritage handed down by Washington.

Generations of Americans yet unborn may possibly still be able to learn from school histories that Washington was the "Father of his country," even that he was "First in war, first in peace." But will he remain "First in the hearts of his countrymen" a hundred years hence, fifty years hence with the passing of the present generation, unless something is done to counteract the popular "isms" of the present day? These are questions which, in the opinion of individual members of the commission, are not to be lost sight of in arranging for the Washington celebration. Unless something comes out of the occasion that will impress on the minds of the rising generation the real debt they owe to the deeds of Washington, its effect will serve little useful purpose.

Under the Act of Congress providing for the appointment of the commission, its membership was to comprise four members of the Senate and four members of the House of Representatives, with the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House as ex-officio members. In addition the President was authorized to appoint eight representatives of the general public. All members will serve without pay.

Late in March Mr. Coolidge named the last of the public representatives on the commission. The list includes Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cooke of Pennsylvania,

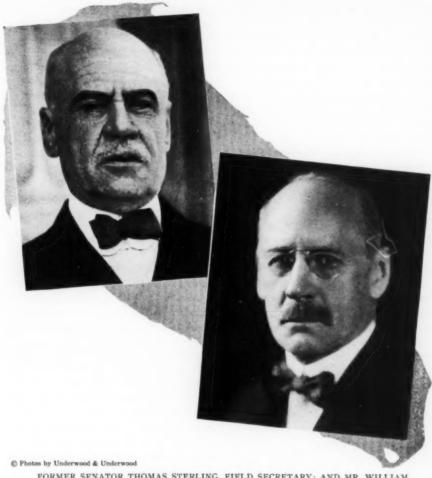
President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. John B. Sherman of Colorado, President General of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Henry Ford of Detroit, Mich.; Hanford McNider, of Iowa, former national commander of the American Legion; C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia, former Secretary to the President; Edgar B. Piper, publisher of Portland, Ore.; Frank A. Munsey, publisher of New York, and Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University.

As President of the Senate, Vice President Charles G. Dawes, and as Speaker of the House, Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, are ex-officio members. The Senate members are Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio; Senator Selden P. Spencer of Missouri; Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, and Senator Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware. The House membership comprises Representative Willis C. Hawley of Oregon; Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut; Representative John N. Garner of Texas, and Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee,

At the initial meeting of the commission held at the White House early in March President Coolidge was elected chairman; Senator Fess as vice-chairman; Representative Tilson, secretary; William Tyler Page of Maryland, clerk of the House, was later designated executive secretary and former Senator Thomas Sterling of South Dakota was named field secretary.

An Executive Committee next was created and empowered to act in the absence of the commission proper. This Executive Committee comprises the eight members of the Senate and House, with Mr. Slemp, Mrs. Cooke and Mr. Munsey as the three additional members.

As vice-chairman of the commission



FORMER SENATOR THOMAS STERLING, FIELD SECRETARY; AND MR. WILLIAM TYLER PAGE, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

the bulk of the work and the direction of plans falls upon Senator Fess. Since the tremendous tasks that fall to the lot of Mr. Coolidge prevents him from taking an active part in the affairs of the commission, though he will confer and cooperate, Senator Fess is virtually its head. In being selected vice-chairman, Senator Fess was properly honored. No man did more than he in putting the resolution through Congress and obtaining

for the commission an appropriation of \$10,000. He was the author of the resolution in the Senate and brought about its introduction in the House through Representative R. Walton Moore of Virginia, during the early days of the last session.

Senator Fess is a historian as well as a statesman. He gave up a long and useful career as college professor and president to enter the field of politics where he won fresh honors. After serving in the House from the Sixty-third to the Sixty-seventh Congresses inclusive, he was elevated to the Senate in 1922. For many years he has been one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party.

As a historian Senator Fess is perhaps best known for his volume on the political theory of government in the United States, regarded as one of the best standard works published. For a number of years he was head of the American history department in Ohio Northern University, director of its college of law and then vice-president of the university. Later he was associated with the faculty of the University of Chicago and from 1907 to 1917 served as president of Antioch College.

Senator Fess relates an interesting story concerning the selection of the two women members of the commission. On the occasion of his first conference with President Coolidge on the question of personnel, the Senator suggested that at least two members of the commission should be chosen from the representative women of the country. Without a moment's hesitation the President replied that the first woman to be appointed should be Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cooke, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Of his own volition, he also selected Mrs. John B. Sherman, President General of the Federation of Women's Clubs as the second It is distinctly an honor to these two public-spirited women that the President, without even considering the heads of other important organizations, should tender them appointments on the Washington commission.

Many months will elapse before the plans of the bicentennial take definite shape. President Coolidge was requested to take the first step by making a public address at some date to be set early next year. Outside of that nothing definite has been formulated.

Among other things the resolution requires the commission "to give due and proper consideration to any plan or plans submitted to them." Acting under this direction the commission will address appeals to the heads of colleges and universities, patriotic societies, civic and business organizations for suggestions as to the observance of the anniversary. In this way the commission hopes to get the cross-section views of the public generally, so that the bicentennial may be regarded as truly representative of the sentiment expressed by the American people.

One such suggestion, regarded as particularly valuable by Senator Fess, comes from Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, head of historical research for the Carnegie Foundation. It proposes a permanent historical contribution. Dr. Jameson brought to the attention of the commission the fact that the General Orders issued by General Washington as commander of the Continental Army have never been collected. As a contribution to the historical archives of the government he proposes that this be done.

While many noteworthy biographies of Washington have been published, Dr. Jameson says there has never been a sincere effort made to estimate the character and the deeds of Washington through the opinions of persons who actually visited him and knew him personally. To collect all available material of this kind and embody them in a permanent publication, Senator Fess believes, would serve as a constructive effort to portray the real character of Washington for future generations. As his third suggestion, Dr. Jameson believes the commission should make arrange-

ments to issue as a bicentennial publication the life and letters of Washington as compiled by Sparks and Wallington Ford. Both of these publications are out of print and unless republished their valuable historical data will in time be lost to the American people.

While the commission has not definitely formulated its plans, it is taking steps in a general way to mold public opinion and to provide for the co-operation of each State in the Union. For this purpose the services of former Senator Sterling, the field secretary, will be largely used.

In arranging for the national scope of the observance, under the terms of the resolution, the Governor of each State in the Union will be asked to hold official exercises at the State capitol. According to Senator Fess it is not necessary that these exercises be held simultaneously. It is rather the purpose of the commission to extend activities over a period of years beginning with the official address of the President and leading up gradually to the final celebration in the national capital under the auspices of Congress, the Federal Government and representatives of foreign nations.

While it is proposed for each State to hold its exercises independently, so far as possible the commission will endeavor to arrange for county and city observances. That is for the purpose of bringing home the idea of the bicentennial to communities where the appeal of the State observance may not carry.

So far as the final observance of the bicentennial in the City of Washington is concerned, those plans may not be formulated for another year or so. Various suggestions have been made and are being considered. They range from the idea of a great international exposition to plans for pageants, public monuments, a great national highway or the establishment of a national park.

There is a well defined movement in Congress to establish in Washington a great national research university dedicated to the arts, sciences and history. It is no idle dream to imagine that at some future time such a university, properly endowed by the Government, will grow out of the Washington bicentennial as a lasting tribute of a grateful people.

The suggestion has been made that the Government might well reproduce Sulgrave Manor, the home of Washington's forefathers, either in the national capital or elsewhere as a feature of the bicentennial celebration. That phase is being given serious consideration by various members of the commission and with it plans for the possible preservation of other historical sites and homesteads associated intimately with the life of Washington in various parts of the country.



MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALLLIBRARY

REVIEWS BY D. B. COLQUITT

In Tidewater Virginia, by Dora Chinn Jett. Richmond: Whittet & Shepperson. Illustrated.

This is the story of Rappahannock River homes, their illustrious occupants and alliances of families, through time-honored years as "settlers under the flag of Saint George," during the Cause of Independence, "in the agonizing days of the Stars and Bars," and again "under America's United colors."

The reader is taken to Fredericksburg "close to the pungent box-wood,—which grows today in such rare luxuriance at the honored home of Mary the mother of Washington"; and "beyond those stately lindens and umbrageous holly trees" of Kenmore, the home of Col. Fielding Lewis and Betty Washington.

Then there is Brompton, "a spot of uncommon beauty," and Beauclair in "lilac-tide," on to Falmouth, where the late Dr. Kate Waller Barret was born, and "here again are the Campbells, Masons, Alexanders, Carters, Seddons, Gordons, Smiths, Roses, Conways, Daniels, Forbeses, Thorntons, Dunbars".

In the vicinity of Belmont, where the celebrated Susannah Knox "spent the sunset of her life" and now occupied by the artist Gari Melchers, are: Carlton Heights which "has long since passed the century mark"; Glencairne "associated with the prolific 'Race of Moncure'"; and Chatham, where tradition says were plighted "the troth of George Washington and Martha Dandridge Custis, and of Robert E. Lee and Mary Custis."

Traveller's Rest, rendolent with memories of the child wife of Atcheson Gray who later became the Princess Murat, is nearby the site where once stood the old Seddon home, "one of the beautiful sites on the river." Mansfield Hill, Saint Julien, Prospect Hill, Santee, Moss Neck, Gray Mont, Port Conway, Belle Grove, Cleveland, Rokeby, Camden, Kinlock, Brooke's Bank, Elmwood, Blanfield, Tappahannock, Mount Airy, Sabine Hill, Menokin, Epping Forest, and Rosegill are steeped in the picturesque and associations of by-gone days.

Seeing Pennsylvania, by John Faris. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 350 pages; illustrated.

This work is a commendable departure from the usual manner of presenting local history, and the reader reacts to the enthusiasm with which the author tackles his subject. It is presented in the form of travel and is practical as a guide for a trip through this scenic wonderland. It unfolds the historical lore of persons and places: along the Lincoln highway, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, through the Pennsylvania highlands, along eastern waterways, from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie, through the oil region, skirting the forest country, and through the heart of the Black Forest.

There are romantic tales of the various localities: Bethlehem and the Moravians, of Hamony and Economy and their peculiar people, of Prince Demetrius Gallitzin's town in Cambria County, of Ole Bull's tragic experiences in the wilds of Potter County, of the Duc de Noailles' French refugee settlement at Asylum in Bradford County, of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's dream to found a colony on the Susquehanna, of Williamson's cutting of a road through the wilds of the state, of how Lancaster was the Capital of the United States for one day, of the pioneers who stopped and founded settlements, and of pioneers who passed along en route to the unknown west.

Profuse illustrations aid the imagination, and regarding the maps the author says: "The best way to convince the reader of the attractiveness and suggestiveness of the map of Pennsylvania is to show it right here. * * * The relief map shows further that the only navigable streams in the State are in western Pennsylvania; that the railway engineers faced most difficult problems as they sought passage from the east to the west; that three-fourths of the surface is highland territory of such attractive contour that it is no wonder the Indians from the North made it their vacation ground, and many of those who have displaced them are summering there."

STATE CONFERENCES

CALIFORNIA

The seventeenth annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution met this year at the Hotel Oakland, Oakland,

February 25, 26 and 27, 1925.

Wednesday afternoon there was an impressive ceremonial in Lakeside Park; the seven Eastbay chapters placed a bronze tablet there commemorating the San Antonio Land Grant

of 1820.

The Conference opened at 8 o'clock in the evening at the Hotel Oakland, Mrs. H. J. Mannhart, of Berkeley, State Regent, presiding during the session and the occasion was graced by the presence of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, our President General. The entrance of the National and State officers was heralded by bugle calls and pages preceded the procession of officers.

The conference was called to order by the State Regent and opened with prayer by the State Chaplain, Mrs. M. M. Maybury; salute to the flag led by Mrs. W. W. Wymore was followed by the American's Creed led by Mrs.

F. M. MacFarland,

"America" was sung by the whole assembly, and then were rendered several beautiful songs

with piano accompaniment.

The welcome from Hostess Chapters (the seven chapters of the Eastbay) followed, and greetings from the high officers and from pratriotic organizations. To these our State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Jesse H. Shreve, responded

with her usual grace and ability.

Our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, then gave a delightful address. She has the work of the society at heart and a clear and earnest way of presenting subjects which carries them home to her listeners. Mrs. Cook also spoke at the close of the morning session Friday, the luncheon at noon and the evening session. A reception in honor of our President General and other National Officers finished the program Wednesday evening.

This conference was attended by two National Officers, the State Regent of Michigan; four Past State Regents; ten State officers, eighteen State chairmen, forty Regents, twenty-one delegates, two hundred members in the audience, including delegates.

California reports 3,508 members, an increase of 421 for the year. There are 60 approved chapters with five more organizing.

Thursday and Friday passed with much the same order of procedure for each day; sessions commenced at 10 a, m., 2:30 p. m. and 8 p. m. and consisted of reports of State officers, State committeewomen and chapter regents in groups, interspersed with fine music and speeches, or rather "talks" on "California in American History" and "Indian Legislation," "Tribute to Mrs. Lothrop, founder of National Society Children of the American Revolution," and from our State Regent, "Outstanding Features of the Year's Work."

The entire corps of State officers were nominated and elected unanimously.

A resolution was adopted asking the State Legislature to investigate the reports of need for Indian relief and another for appropriation (by State) for State Historical Society.

The work at Angel Island was explained by Miss Katherine Maura, who is sometimes called "The Angel of Angel Island," on account of the fine work she does there for the immigrants.

Every session of the conference was given an appropriate opening by the entering march of the dainty pages clad in white, preceding the more dignified and serious march of the capable officers, and surrounded by the crowd of interested Daughters who do their work faithfully and respond quickly to suggestion, trust the officers whom they have elected, and all unite to make up the grand body of women of which we are justly proud—the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of California.

In the morning of Saturday, February 28, an opportunity was given to go to Angel Island. In the afternoon a reception was held by the Bay Chapters at the Century Club in honor of our beloved President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook. All the Daughters, from Red Bluff to Needles, had been glad to welcome her to California and were sorry to see her leave us, though knowing well the importance of the work awaiting her in Washington.

LOUISA P. MERRITT, State Historian.

FLORIDA

The Florida Daughters of the American Revolution held their twenty-third annual State conference on February 19, 20, and 21, 1925, with Abigail Bartholomew Chapter at Daytona as hostess. The meetings were held at the Palmetto Club House. After the entrance of the National and State officers, escorted by pages, the Conference was called to order by Mrs. Brooke G. White, Jr., acting State Regent, and opened by a devotional service, singing of "America," and salute to the Flag; following this, a beautiful D. A. R. State flag was presented by Mrs. Frank Jennings, State chairman of the Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. Thos. P. Denham making the presentation, in the absence of the donor.

Greetings of welcome were given by Mrs. R. V. Stevens, Regent of the hostess Chapter. Mrs. J. W. Stoneman, President of the Palmetto Club, tendered the use of the Club House for the Conference. Dr. Robert S. Holmes welcomed the Daughters to the Halifax Country, and Miss Doris Edwards sang "The Halifax Countrie." Mrs. Brooke G. White, Ir., acting State Regent, graciously responded to these addresses of welcome.

We were honored to have with us Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Registrar General; Mrs. E. G. Sewell, Florida Vice-President General; Mrs. Benjamin D. Heath, Ex-Vice-President General; the State Regent from New Hampshire, Mrs. George H. Warren, and State Regent from South Carolina, Mrs. Wm. B. Burney; all of whom brought greetings.

Theodore Strawn, Florida Regent, sent greetings expressing regrets that illness kept her from attending the Confer-The absence of Mrs. Strawn was greatly deplored and a resolution to that effect

was adopted.

The address of the evening was given by Mrs. George William Trout of Jacksonville, her subject being "A Problem of Today." Mrs. Charles H. Raynor was introduced as chairman of the general committee for the Conference, and made the announcements for the sessions.

Important resolutions were passed during

the Conference, as follows:

Resolved, 1st. That the proceedings of the Conference be published and a copy of same be sent to each Chapter, 2nd. That the date of the Florida Conference be changed to some time between the first and fifteenth of March. 3rd. That we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Conference assembled do most earnestly urge the Legislature of Florida to enact laws applicable to all schools in the State, providing and requiring adequate courses in the instruction of the principles and History of the Constitution, and the duties of Citizenship. 4th. That the Mont Verde School be presented at this Congress

to our National Society for recognition as a State D. A. R. school. 5th. That State dues be increased fifty cents per Chapter.

Gifts were presented to Memorial Continental Hall from the members of different Chapters. A gift of interest to the Conference from John B. Stetson, Jr., was two sustaining memberships in the State Historical Society; one to Memorial Continental Hall, and one

to the State Library at Orlando.

Election followed, with these results: State Regent, Mrs. Theodore Strawn; 1st Vice-Regent, Mrs. Brooke G. White; 2nd Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. C. McLean; Chaplain, Mrs. Robert S. Holmes; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Jno. G. Leonardi; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. B. E. Brown: Treasurer, Mrs. Warren Baker; Historian, Mrs. E. M. Brevard; Registrar, Mrs. Allen Haile; Auditor, Mrs. Edgar Lewis.

After resolutions were adopted and other business finished, the Conference of 1925 closed with many delightful memories of Daytona and the courtesies of our hostess Chapter,

MRS. ADHEMAR BRADY. State Historian.

MISSOURI

The twenty-fifth State Conference of Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution met in Carrollton, Oct. 22-25, 1924. Wednesday morning. October 22, promptly at 10 o'clock, a bugle call announced the dignified processional; two National Officers, Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, and Mrs. Paul D. Kitt, Vice-President General; the Honorary State Regents; State officers; State Regent; Regent of the hostess Chapter and pages. Mrs. W. W. Botts, the State Regent, then opened the Conference. Fifty-seven Chapters were represented and the voting body numbered 159. Splendid reports were given by State officers and State chairmen, and the reports of Chapter Regents were most interesting.

A delightful surprise occurred at the evening session when Mrs. W. R. Painter, a member of Carrollton Chapter, presented a very large cake, its twenty-five silver candles all aglow and proclaiming this important anniversary. Mrs. Towles, of Jefferson City, had the honor of cutting the cake, as she was the only one present who had attended that first

meeting twenty-five years ago.

The outstanding subject of interest was the "Old Arrow Rock Tavern," which was purchased by the State a few years ago and the Missouri Daughters made custodians. committee, or "Old Tavern Board," consisting of nine members appointed by the State Regent, are anxious to make needed repairs.

A fund of \$3,000 was quickly subscribed but the committee feels that \$8,000 will be needed. Already \$600 has been spent by the Daughters

on repairs.

Arrow Rock was an Indian town prior to the Revolutionary War. Indians came there from far and near to procure flint for their arrows, and thus the first French settlers in Missouri named the little settlement "Arrow Rock." The old tavern was built in 1830. Then the charge for meals was "a bit," equal to 12½ cents. Rooms were the same price. Now the spacious old parlor boasts valuable antiques and forty-eight Chapters have sent balls of carpet rags to make carpet for the "Tavern."

The Soldiers' Loan Fund showed \$2,202 to its credit. Missouri has been granted a scholarship in the "Colonial School for Girls" in Washington, D. C. The Patriotic Educational Endowment Fund amounts to \$5,470 and forty-two students are using it at present; \$300 was voted to be paid this fund from the

State treasury,

The Conference went on record as pledging support to the Missouri Forestry Association, so a Memorial tree was planted on the Carrollton High School grounds, thus inaugurating a custom to be observed henceforth at State Conferences.

The Ozark School report was given by President Goode. This mountain school for Missouri boys and girls is most deserving. The Missouri Daughters are financing a dairy at the school by contributing ten cents per

capita.

The unveiling of an historic marker commemorating Fort Orleans was of profound interest to all delegates. The marker is of Missouri granite. This old fort was the first white settlement west of the Mississippi and was founded in 1723 by Frenchmen, as the name implies. The site of the settlement was in Carroll County, about thirty miles from Carrollton, the County seat. Mrs. E. W. Pierce of the Carrollton Chapter gave a graphic description of the Indian girl known as "The Missouri Princess," and of her part in the history of Fort Orleans,

LULU BEEDY HART, State Publicity Chairman.

The Unknown Mother-The Unknown Soldier

BY ADA BOYD GLASSIE

Somewhere, in this broad land,

With strange, removing shadows wrapped about,

Doth she in silence stand,

Her spirit to far-off regions reaching out.

One time she had a son;

But he went forth to war, his Country called;

Of countless soldiers one .-

But death his record from man's ken hath walled.

Somewhere in France he fell,

There where the Stars and Stripes swept on the breeze;

Of many none can tell

Their names, their States—and he was one

They brought him home to lie

In gleaming marble tomb at Arlington,

With world-wide honors high,

For him? Yea, for them all—each unknown son.

Somewhere, in this broad land,

With strange, but tender shadows wrapped

about,

Doth she, the Mother, stand, Her spirit to far-off regions reaching out.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMEBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

THE PORTNER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.

2. All queries must be short and to the point.

All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.

In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.

Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions w Only answers conta not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

ANSWERS

10867. Westcott.-Richard Westcott. b 1668. mar Rachel Holmes, b 1670 & had dau Ruth b 1697. John Wescott b 1679 mar Rose Holmes b 1678.-W. M. Clevenger, 17 S. Sten-

ton Place, Atlantic City, N. J.

12082. Coffey.-The Coffeys were orig from Albemarle Co., Va. but removed to N. C. John Coffey mar Jane Graves & had chil James 1700-1786, a Baptist minister, mar Eliz. dau of Alex Cleveland of Albemarle Co., Va.; John C. mar Dorcas Carr; Edward mar Nancy Chenault; Thos. mar 1st Eliz. Smith 2nd Sally Fields; Reuben mar Sally Scott; Benj. mar Polly Hays; Wm. mar Eliz, Ashan; Eliz. mar Thos. Fields; Winifred mar Nicholas Morrison .- Mrs. U. E. Low, Roselow, Agra, Kansas.

12102. YEAMANS - MOORE.-Margaret Ann, dau of Sir James Yeamans mar James son of Sir Roger Moore of Ireland. They had ten chil. James Moore was Gov. of the Carolinas for abt 20 yrs, his s James was afterwards gov of N. Car.-R. K. Jack, 703 Mo.

Ave. Columbia, Missouri.

12154. DUTCHER.—Gabriel Dutcher Dec. 1743 Eliz. Knickerbocker.-Mrs. G. A.

Griggs, Springfield Center, N. Y.

12167. Brown,—The Brown Genealogy, vol. I, by Cyrus H. Brown, p. 20 gives the following:-Daniel Brown, son of Daniel (24) was b 20 Mch 1725. He mar 1st at Stonington, Theody Park of Groton, Conn. by whom he had two chil. No rec is to be found of his having served in the Rev. as his title was received prior to that date. He was the 1st settler of Brookfield Madison Co., N. Y. & his rec can be found in the History of Chenango & Madison Counties, by James H. Smith.-Mrs. Catherine E. Brumbaugh.

1954 Biltmore St. N. W. Washington, D. C. 10127. LUPFER.—Among some cemetery inscriptions in Perry Co., Pa. I have one of Casper Lupfer. Was he a son of Jacob Lupfer of German desc.? For information write Mrs. Wm. P. Doing, 1733 20th St. N. W ..

Washington, D. C.

12200. HOPKINS.—Gen Samuel who came to Ky in 1707 had a 1st cousin Samuel son of Arthur Hopkins who came to Christian Co., Ky & mar Eliz, Daniel. Am interested in the Hopkins history & would like to corres. Do you know if the great Bible of Dr. Arthur Hopkins is still in existance? His will made in 1767 says he left it to his s William .- Miss E. B. Chaney, 323 N. Ingram St., Henderson, Ky.

12167. WELLS-SCRIBNER.—George Wells d 4-30-1794 buried Northville road intersection Northampton-Edinburgh. He is listed as a N. Y. State Rev. soldier. Lydia d 8-27-1849 aged 80 w of Thaddeus Scribner who d 12-20-1845 aged 85, Armstrong, Conn. Malta epitaphs. Saratoga Co., N. Y. State pensioner.—Miss E. S. Morris, 150 Guy Park

Ave., Amsterdam, N. Y.

10038. STATLER-BROWN.-The 1st w of Capt Rudolph Statler, 1750-1825, was Froena Baer. Would be glad to correspond,-John H. Stot-

ler, Eaton, Ohio.

12176, CLARK,—Alexander Clark removed from Penn to S. Car. abt 200 yrs ago, with a colony headed by Rev. Dr. Clark. He mar Margaret Bates & had chil Eliz., Margaret, Susan mar-Houston, Alexander. He left Carolina & I have no further rec of him .-Mrs. M. H. Laughlin, Charleston, Miss.

12200. Moore.-Maj. James Moore whose Rev. rec I have, was b 1729, (do not know his father's given name, his mother was -Hodge) mar Ann Thompson b 1739. Their chil were James mar Jean Overton; Ezekiel mar Polly King; Ann mar - Cartridge; Jeannett mar 1st - King, 2nd - Butters; Fenby mar Hardy Holmes; Lewis mar Ann Thompson; Joseph mar Mary Fryar .- Mrs. M. H. Laughlin, Charleston, Miss.

12192. WAGGONER.—Annah Van Valkenburg mar Jacob Wagner (Waggoner) of Schoharie Co., N. Y. & removed to Holland, Erie Co., N. Y. 1824. Their chil were George b 1827, James, Marcus, Joseph, Rebbecca & Alvira. Would like to correspond.—Mrs. Elwood Wagner, Arcade, Wyo. Co., N. Y.

12145. GAITHER.-J. D. Warfield's "Founders of Anne Arundel & Howard Counties, Md." gives the following:—Margaret Wat-kins (of Nicholas & Ariana Worthington Watkins) mar Benedict Dorsey & aft his death, Basil Gaither & became the mother of Nathan Gaither, who was in the Constitutional Convention of Ky. Benj. Gaither's Will dated 1741 left "my manor house, Gaither's Fancy on the Patuxent, to w Sarah, for life, To Benj. "Pole Cat Hill" to John & Samuel, 1/2 each of "Bite the Biter" to Edward 350 a of "Benjamin's Lot" To Henry 350 a of "Gaither's Chance" in Prince George Co. To Wm. Gaither 400 a of Gaither's Fancy etc. Edward Gaither of Benj. mar Eleanor Whittle & their sons, all in the Rev. were Lieut. Greenbury, Lieut Basil, Ensign Burgess & Lieut. Benj. Gaither. Basil & Burgess went to N. Car in 1781. Basil rep Rowan Co., in the State Senate of N. C. 1788 & the House in 1790-91-92-93-94-95. He mar Margaret Watkins & their chil were Nicholas, Walter, Gassaway, Basil, Betsy, Nathan & Nellie. Nathan Gaither had s Edgar Basil Gaither who was Capt. of 3rd Dragoons in Mexican War & was later State's Attorney for Ky dying 1855 in Ky. Benj. f of Edward Gaither owned all the land on the Patuxent River in the neighborhood of Unity, Brookville, Laytonsville, Triadelphia & Elks Ridge in Montg. Co. & Edward was b on Gaither's Fancy, no date of b but his father was mar in 1700 & d 1741. He inherited Benjamin's Lot at Triadelphia & the supposition is that Basil was b there.-Miss Effie Aillen, Wilmington, Ohio.

12178. JACKSON.—Col. Geo Jackson b 9 Jan 1757 d 17 May 1831, mar in Cecil Co., Md Eliz. (Von) Brake b 22 Feb. 1757 d 12 March 1812. Their chil were John George b 27 Sept 1777 d 28 Mch 1825 Mar 1st Mary Payne, 2nd Mary Meigs; Jacob b 1783 d Aug 1810; Edward Blackburn b 25 Jan - mar Eliz. Gibbons of Va.; Wm. L. mar Harriet Wilson; Geo. Washington b 9 Feb. 1791 d 20 Aug 1876 mar 24 Sept 1813 Hetta Taylor of Baltimore b. 1799 d 21 July 1852; Catherine mar Dr. Wm. Williams of Pa.; Sarah mar Daniel

Kincheloe; Eliz. mar - Means; Mary mar Dr. Sylvanus Seely of Warren, O.; Prugence mar Elijah Arnold of Fauquier Co., Va. Would like to corres with all persons interested in the Brake line.-Mrs. L. B. Cunningham, 510 Stanley Ave., Clarksburg, W. Va.

12196. SARGENT.—The old family Bible states that "James son of Wm, & Sarah Sargent of Frederick, Md. was b 3 Feb. 1770. He d 3 Apr. 1847. In 1791 he mar Sarah McNeal 1766-1845, whose f John had Rev. Record. James & Sarah went to Clermont Co., O from Frederick, Md. in the early 1800's. Their chil were Ann, Erasmus, Nelson, Catherine, James T., Wm. R., & John.-Miss Bertha K.

Sargent, Grundy Center, Iowa.

12147.-Topp.-Col. Levi Todd was b 1756 in Va. removed to Ky abt 1777. He & Walter Carr were among the founders of Louisville, Ky in 1777 & both were members of the Legislature of that State. Levi Todd mar 1st in the fort at St. Asaph's in Lincoin Co. 25 Feb. 1779, Jane Briggs & their chil were Hannah b 1780 mar Rev. Robt Stuart; Eliz. 1781-1863, mar Capt Chas. Carr; Dr. John mar Eliz. Smith & lived at Springfield, Ill.; Nancy mar her cousin John, s of Robt. Todd; David mar Eliza Barr; Anna Maria mar -Bullock; Robt. Smith; Jane Briggs mar Judge Daniel Breck; Margaret; Roger North mar - Ferguson; Samuel. Col. Levi Todd mar 2nd the widow Tatum & had one child James who may be the James you wish. Col. Levi fought at Blue Licks, his bro Jonathan being Senior Colonel at same battle. Levi d 1807. See Greene's History of Kentucky p. 206. Col Levi Todd's 7th child Robt Smith b Harrodsburg, Ky. 1791 d 1849 mar 1st Eliza Ann Parker & had chil Eliz, mar Ninian Edwards, Gov Ill. Territory & State; Mary mar Abraham Lincoln; Levi mar Louisa Searles; Dr. George R. C. mar Miss Curry; Frances mar Dr. Wm. Wallace; Margaret mar Chas. H. Kellogg. Robt Smith Todd mar 2nd Eliz. Humphries & their chil were Samuel B. Confederate sol killed at Shiloh: David. Confederate sol., shot at Vicksburg: Alex. Confederate sol. killed at Baton Rouge: Catherine mar W. W. Herr; Martha mar C. B. White; Elodie mar Col. N. H. R. Dawson; Emily mar Ben Hardin Helm .-Mrs. C. H. Miller, 2520 E. 24th St., Oakland, California.

12176. CLARK.—In the Rev. Wm. Henry Foote's "Sketches of North Carolina" is given an account of the fam of Alexander Clark who came from Scotland & set, on Cape Fear River 1736. Alex. mar Flora McLean & had 8 chil. When Gilbert, the eldest son was 16 years of age he removed to America & to Cumberland Co., N. C. Alexander's father had a younger half-brother Kenneth who also came to Amer. Clark is a common name in the South but the given names of Alex. Kenneth & Gilbert point to this interesting family .- Mrs. E. H. Clark, 470 Park Ave., New York City.

OUERIES

12264. STEELE.-Wanted Rev. rec & name of w of Adam Steele of Northumberland Co., Pa.

(a) PORTER.-Wanted Rev. rec of Wm. Porter of Pa, who mar Mary Moore. Their s

Wm. mar Catherine Pollock.

(b) Mason,-Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of father of Abner Mason who mar Priscilla Gallup abt 1792 nr Boston, Mass.-K. M. H.

12265. SHARP.-Was Rebecca Sharp b 1765 who mar Wm. Mason in Burlington Co., N. J., 9 Jan. 1786, the dau of Hugh Sharp & his 2nd w Ann Stratton day of Mark & Ann Hancock Stratton?

(a) Morris.-Wanted ances of Zacariah Morris & of his w Ann Boswell, who lived in

Alexandria, Va.-M. M.

12266. WHITE.—George White of Mecklenburg Co., Va., & Granville Co., N. Car., d 1792, leaving his Bible by Will to his dau Ruthy Read White Carter whose husband witnessed the Will, Wanted infor of this Bible. Carters moved to Tenn. Wanted also parentage of Susannah Read w of George White & date of their mar, also name of George White's mother. Any infor of these families desired.

(a) Penn.-Wanted parentage of Joseph Penn who mar Mary Taylor of Caroline Co., Va., 3 Feb. 1735, mar 2nd Elizabeth -, also names of his bros. Were Moses & Joseph Penn bros? Moses mar Catherine Taylor sis of Mary. Would like to corres with desc of Joseph & Mary Penn. Their chil were John, Philip b 1742, Moses b 1744, Thomas, Catherine b 1741, Mary, Joseph, Eliz., James & Frances b 1756.-E. W.

12267.-Tolls.-Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of f of Desire Tolls who mar 8 Apr. 1768 Abraham Beecher b 17 Sept. 1745 in Woodbridge, Conn. He served during Rev. as Se-

lectman for the Town of Derby.

(a) FULLER.-Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of f of Lydia Day Fuller b 9 July 1770 mar 1791 Abraham Beecher b 20 June 1771.

(b) BALDWIN.-Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of f of Deborah Baldwin of Washington, Conn., who mar David Marvin b 2 Dec. 1764 in Sharon, Conn.-M. M. R.

12268. Russell.-Wanted name with dates of father of Daniel Russell b 1680 & mar 1708 Deborah Macy of Nantucket .- T. W. S.

12269. STOW-STOWE.-Wanted parentage of Abijah Stow b 26 Aug 1763 & enlisted in Rev while residing at Skensborough, now

Whitehall, N. Y. Also parentage of his w Lucinda - whom he mar 16 Mch 1786 at Whitehall.

(a) Delong-Doody.-Wanted parentage of Francis Delong of N. Car. a Rev sol. Also of his w Mary Doody or Dudy whom he mar in N. Y. State, settling in town of Chazy.

(b) Dickerson-Dickason.-Wanted parentage of Elbert Dickerson b in Va. 30 June 1800, removed to Ohio & later to Bloomington, Ill. where he mar Obedience Maxwell. They later

moved to Wisconsin.

(c) Maxwell.-Wanted parentage of John Maxwell of Ashe Co., N. C. who later lived in Orange & Lawrence Counties, Ind & Bloomington. Ill. He was b 1765 was he in the

Rev?-G. S. M.

12270. CLARK-PRITCKETT.-Wanted ances of Caleb Clark who mar Betsy Griffith. Their s James mar 6 May 1847 Jane Prickett, another s Wm. Clark mar Sarah Prickett. Ann Prickett mar John Griffith, Betsy Griffith's brother's child. Another s John Clark went to Ky to live. The Prickett girls were daus of John & Eliz. Griffith Prickett .- M. L. R. M.

12271. Spiers.-Wanted names of chil of Alex. Spiers who mar Sarah dau of Henry Cary of "Ampthill" Chesterfield Co., Va.

(a) PARKER.-Wanted ances of Richard Parker of Cumberland Co., Va. who d 1781 in Halifax Co., Va.

(b) Mays.-Wanted ances of John & James Mays who set in Bedford Co. Va. in 1777.-

12272. PARDEE.-James Pardee mar Eliz. Raymond, their dau Esther Pardee mar Solomon Gerow & their s James Pardee Gerow, 1805-1880, mar Harriet Anne Porter 1818-1876. Wanted dates of b, m & d of James Pardee, Eliz. Raymond, Esther Pardee & Solomon Gerow.-H. A. B.

12273. CLARK.—Jacob Clark b 6 Aug 1745. Va. Rev. service found in Book K, Indent 229, Historical Commission, Columbia, S. C. had chil. Hannah, John, Deborah, Sarah, Jacob, Eliz., Joseph & Nancy. Would like to corres with desc of Hannah who mar -Goodman of Linden, Ala.; of Sarah who mar - Kerr; of Joseph who prob d in Ga .-

E. T. C. 12274. BETS-SUPPLEE.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of fathers of John Bets b 30 Sept 1778, Montg. Co., Pa. & of his w Deborah Supplee b 13 Apr. 1781 whom he mar abt 18-. Their chil were Peter b 12 Dec. 1805; Mary b 30 Nov. 1807 mar Orin Dodge; Phebe b 25 Oct 1809 mar Calvin R. Hill; John b 14 Feb. 1812.

(a) Dodge,-Wanted parentage, maiden n of mother of Orin Dodge of Montg Co., Pa., b 13 Jan. 1805, d 24 July 1844. Both he &

his mother d in northern Ohio, Erie or Sandusky Co. His mother Fannie—Dodge Ketcham d 13 Sept 1851 aged 81 years.— E. E. R.

12274. YANCEY.—Wanted parentage & maiden n of w of Col. Thornton Yancey of Rev.

fame, of N. Car. & Va.

(a) Biggs.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Biggs who moved from Va. to Martin Co., N. Car., also Rev. rec of anyone by the name of Biggs.

(b) Hill.—Wanted parentage of Anne Hill of Va. who mar Richard Tunstall of Va.—

J. B.

12275. TAYLOR-MATTHEWS. - Col. Matthews set in Morgan Co., Ill., 1821, coming from Green Co., Ky. Gravestones in Matthews Cemetery nr Jacksonville, Ill, give the following:-Richard Matthews d 7 Aug 1833 aged 57 yrs. Sarah Taylor Matthews his w died 9 Apr. 1854 aged 81 yrs. Richard left no will, but in the admin. of his estate are the following: w Sarah, chil Sam'l Taylor, Cyrus, Ann mar Ruberts. John, Sarah mar Adams, Richard, H. Eliz. Fam. recs & Morgan Co., Histories state that Sam'l Taylor Matthews was b. 1799 in Green Co., Ky. On 20th of Nov 1798 Sam'l Taylor & w Sarah deeded to Richard Matthews part of tract of land surveyed for Ann & Sarah Matthews. 15 March 1828 Richard Matthews & w Sarah of Morgan Co., Ill., deeded this same piece of land to John Spear. What relation was Richard Matthews of Green Co. Ky. to Sarah & Ann Matthews. Wanted parentage of all. Wanted also parentage of Sarah Taylor. Would like to corres with desc .- A. H. B.

12276. PEARCE-SHEPHERD.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Pearce b 1767, Newton, Sussex Co., N. J., mar 8 Jan 1791. Mary, dau of Lieut Abram Shepherd who was killed in the Battle of Minisink 22 July 1779 & whose name is on the monument at Goshen, N. Y. On this same monument is the name of Jonathan Pearce, also killed at the Battle of Minisink. Was he the father of William?—D, E. W.

12277. Potter.—Wanted parentage of Tacy (Anastasia) Potter who lived in Charleston, R. I., mar abt 1795 Sam'l Kenyon Church. She was b 14 Oct. 1774 in R. I.—B. B. H.

12278. CHANDLER.—Wanted gen of Timothy Chandler who with w Hettie went from Va. to N. C. thence in 1790 to Sevier Co., Tenn.

(a) KIMBERLIN-KIMBERLAND.—Wanted gen of Jacob Kimberlin b 1757 res Va., said to have come from Penn. to Va. He set in Knox Co., Tenn.

(b) SUMMERS.—Wanted gen of Thos. Summers b abt 1788. Came from Goochland Co., Va. with sis & bros Jackie, Patsy & Polly to Knox Co., Tenn. abt 1800—W. H. C.

12279. MITCHELL-MACALISTER.—Wanted parentage with dates of b & m of John Mitchell who mar Eliz. MacAlister & removed from Hampshire Co., Va. to Union Co., Ky abt 1804 where he d abt 1812. Wanted any infor of either.—S. R. H.

12280. VIOLETT.—Wanted parentage of John Violett, Rev. sol of Va., also location of land granted him for military service as given in Book 2, Va. Land Office records. He set in

Ky. 1783.

(a) Shipp.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of Richard Shipp of Va. who mar Sarah Jane McCracken & set at Versailles, Ky. abt 1780. Wanted also parentage of Sarah Jane McCracken.—A, W.

12281. PUTNAM.—Wanted parentage, birthplace & Rev rec of Zachariah Putnam who d in Logan Co., O. Also maiden n of wife. Had s John b in Mason Co., Ky. 1806.

(a) FRY.—Wanted parentage & birthplace also Rev. rec of Jacob Fry who was b 1751 prob in Va. Removed to Ky. where he d 1805. Wanted also parentage of his w Mary.—F. P. R.

12282. Orris-Orvis.—Wanted parentage of Orris or Orvis of Vt. or Conn., wife of Wm. Freeman of Mass. who set at Barnard, Vt.

& removed to Thetford, Vt.

(a) Russ.—Wanted parentage of Olive Russ of Vt. or N. H. who mar Orris Free-

man, son of William.-M. K.

12283. Morehouse.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec of ances of Josiah Morehouse, Capt in War of 1812. Enlisted from Victor, Ont. Co., N. Y., made Lieut 1808 & Capt in 1811. Had dau Theodosia b 1 Jan. 1805 in N. Y. State. She mar Judah Sisson 26 Oct. 1825 at East Bloomfield & lived till 1887 in Bristol, Ont. Co., N. Y. She had bro Sam'l who later lived in Jackson, Mich. Josiah removed to Mich. & mar his 2nd w Mary Anderson & d in Ypsilanti 1834. Wanted also n of 1st w, the mother of Theodosia.

(a) JACKSON-BURCHARD.—Wanted parentage of Uri Jackson, Rev. sol of New Milford, Conn. also parentage & Rev. rec of f of his w Sarah Burchard whom he mar in 1770 in New Milford.

(b) SIMMONS-PHILLIPS.—Wanted gen of Constant Simmons & of his w Lydia Phillips whom he mar 12 Apr 1739 in Dighton, Mass. Was he a desc of Moses Simmons who came to Amer. in the "Fortune" in 1621?

(c) SOPER-LITTLEFIELD. — Wanted gen of Sam'l Soper & of his w Esther Littlefield whom he mar 23 June 1731 in Bridgewater, Mass. Would be glad to corres with desc of any of of these families.—E. L. S. F.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, April 18, 1925

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held on April 18, 1925.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Rhett Goode, read a passage of scripture and lead in prayer, followed by the Lord's Prayer in unison, and

one verse of America.

Roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, the following members being present: National Officers: Mrs. Cook, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Miss Wallace, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Fitts, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Boothe, Mrs. Schuvler, Mrs. Wilson (Ohio), Mrs. Cain, Mrs. Gillentine, Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Kitt, Mrs. Hoval Smith (Arizona), Mrs. Spence, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Shumway, Mrs. Whitman: State Regents and State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Pinney, Mrs. Mannhart, Mrs. Bushinger, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Todd, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Strawn, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Wilson (Indiana), Mrs. Munger, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. Garrison, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Botts, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith (Nebraska), Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Wilson (New Mexico), Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Hickam, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. Garlington, Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Schick, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Hess. Mrs. Holt.

The President General expressed gratification that nearly every State in the Union was represented, presenting regrets from those who were unable to come.

The President General then presented her report, which will appear in a later issue of the

magazine.

Mrs. Gillentine moved: That a rising vote of thanks be given for the wonderful, inspirational report of our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

Motion was seconded by Mrs. McCall and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

The Report of the Recording Secretary General was then presented.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

All current work in both the record room and the certificate room is practically up to date.

Some progress has also been made in the indexing and cataloging of early records, but this will be covered more fully in my annual report to the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,

Recording Secretary General.

The Recording Secretary General supplemented her report by offering the following recommendation: That the National Board of management requests the Resolutions Committee of the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress to present a resolution to Congress, authorizing the appointment of a Special Committee to edit the verbatim report of Congress for the printed proceedings, and moved its adoption.

Motion to approve this recommendation carried

The Registrar General, Mrs. James H. Stansfield, then presented her report.

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Applications presented to the Board, 2,600, and 300 supplemental papers verified; total number of papers verified, 2,900.

Permits issued for insignias, 678; ancestral bars, 574; recognition pins, 666.

Papers returned unverified: Originals, 25; supplementals, 19. New records verified, 525. Papers returned for notary seal, necessary endorsers, and signatures, 429.

Respectfully submitted, (Mrs. James H.) INEZ S. STANSFIELD, Registrar General.

Mrs. Stansfield moved: That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 2,600 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried. The Recording Secretary cast the ballot and the President General declared these applicants admitted.

The organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William S. Walker, then presented her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It gives me pleasure to report as follows: Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Effie Gene Wingo at De Queen, Ark.; Mrs. Gertrude Reed Slane at Saguache, Colo.; Mrs. Loletie Miller Smith at Laurel, Del.; Mrs. Zelia Wilson Sweett at New Smyrna, Fla.; Mrs. Zada Dozier Walker, at Roberta, Ga.; Mrs. Jane Baird Miller at Wallace, Idaho; Mrs. Corinne Burgess Outwaite at New Iberia, La.; Mrs. Ada D. Gower at Oakland, Maine: Mrs. Cornelia Adele Allen Spivakowsky at Rockport, Mass.; Mrs. Esther Chapman Robb at Hopkins, Minn.; Mrs. Bessie Spencer Wood at Batesville, Miss.; Mrs. Ethel Margaret McDill Austin at Whitney, Nebr.; Mrs. Tilden Atkinson Joyce at Carlsbad, New Mexico; Miss Mary Gertrude Jackson at Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. Eleanor Waite Robinson at Ocean Grove, N. J.; Mrs. Sarah Gray Case at Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mrs. Florence H. Beach Church at Albion, N. Y.; Mrs. Margaret A. Cole at Minot, N. D.; Mrs. Ruth Goodwin Snoddy at Stratford, Okla.; Mrs. Floride Cunningham Burney at Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Bell Wharton Gray at Woodruff, S. C.; Mrs. Emma Williams Crook Davis at Albany, Texas; Mrs. Ena Mounts Tompkins at Corpus Christi, Texas: Mrs. Rose Blair Polk at Corsicana. Texas, and Mrs. Mattie Edith Reed Quinn at Houston, Texas.

Through their State Regents the following requests for the authorization of Chapters have been received: Stronghurst, Illinois; Betterton, Maryland; Lenoir City, Tennessee; Claremont and Fort Defiance, Virginia.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Eva Crook Edmundson at Bessemer, Ala.; Mrs. Phebe Gibson Wills at Montevallo, Ala.; Mrs. Lulu Cumming Urquhart at Cochran, Ga.; Mrs. Louella Gray Helvenston at Ocala, Fla.; Mrs. Mahala Elizabeth Gooding Wilson at Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Maude L. Halden at Grundy Center, Iowa; Mrs. Mala L. Ball at Janes, La.; Mrs. Clara Minerva Price Crossley at Weberville, Mich.; Mrs. Kate E. Hayden at Bloomington, Nebr.; Miss Sara Keeble Crenshaw at Hartsville, Tenn.; Miss Bettie D. Arnold at Wartrace,

Tenn.; Miss Mary Wilkins Fullington at Waterville, Wash.

The State Regent of Arizona requests the cancellation of the Organizing Regency of Miss Helen E. Williams at Flagstaff, Ariz.

The re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents is requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Louella Gray Helvenston at Ocala, Fla.; Mrs. Mahala Elizabeth Gooding Wilson at Augusta, Ga.; Mrs. Maude L. Halden at Grundy Center, Iowa; Mrs. Mala L. Ball at Jones, La.; Mrs. Clara Minerva Price Crossley at Weberville, Mich.; Miss Sara Keeble Crenshaw at Hartsville, Tenn., and Miss Bettie D. Arnold at Wartrace, Tenn.

Through the State Regent a request is presented for the incorporation of the State organization of Missouri.

Through the State Regent of New York a request is presented for the incorporation of the Corporal Josiah Griswold Chapter of South Dansville, N. Y. The Elizabeth Poe Chapter requests through their State Regent that their location be changed from Flat River to Desloge, Mo.

Through their State Regents the following Chapters request official disbandment: Capt. Joseph Hooker Chapter at Enfield, Mass.; Pawnee Chapter at Fullerton, Nebr. Through the State Regent of West Virginia the William Haymond Chapter of Fairmont requests permission to add the prefix Major to their Chapter name.

The following Chapter names have been submitted for approval: John Parke Custis for Birmingham, Ala.; Mojave for Fullerton, Calif., and Mother Colony for Anaheim, Calif.; Rio Del Norte for Del Norte, Colo.; Sara De Soto for Sarasota, Fla.; Bonaventure for Savannah, Ga.; John See for New London, Iowa, and Little Lucy Daugherty for Postville, Iowa; Benapeag for Sanford, Maine; William Meadows for Betterton, Md., and Andrew Ellicott for Ellicott City, Md.; Northland for Aitkin, Minn.; Crookston for Crookston, Minn.; Jay Cooke for Duluth, Minn.; Willmar for Willmar, Minn.; Abigail Fillmore for Buffalo, N. Y., and Matinecock for Flushing, N. Y.; Ann Pamela Cunningham for Columbia, S. C., and Mary Musgrove for Woodruff, S. C.; Julius Dugger for Butler, Tenn., Clement-Scott for Humboldt, Tenn., and Gen. William Lenoir for Lenoir City. Tenn.; Kate Waller Barrett for Arlington, Va., and Fort Lewis for Salem, Va.; Elizabeth Ramsey for Wheatland, Wyo.

The following Chapters have met all requirements and are now presented for confirmation: Mother Colony at Anaheim, Calif., and Mojave at Fullerton, Calif.; Mt. Massive at Leadville, Colo.; John See at New London, Iowa; Captain Philip Buckner at Augusta, Ky., and Pikeville at Pikeville, Ky.; Benapeag at Sanford, Maine; Crookston at Crookston, Minn., Jay Cooke at Duluth, Minn., and Willmar at Willmar, Minn.; Abigail Fillmore at Buffalo, N. Y., and Matinecock at Flushing, N. Y.; Mt. Gilead at Mt. Gilead, Ohio; Julius Dugger at Butler, Tenn.; Kate Waller Barrett at Arlington, Va., and Elizabeth Ramsey at Wheatland, Wyo.

The following permits have been issued: Regents', Ex-Regents', and Organizing Regents' Pins, 88; National Officers and State and State Vice-Regents, 10; State and Ex-State Officers,

27; Number of Charters issued, 10.

I ask permission to submit a supplementary report this afternoon.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA A. WALKER, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Walker moved the adoption of the report of the Organizing Secretary General with its customary confirmations. Seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

The report of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, was then presented.

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General, National Officers, and Members of the National Board of Management:

Before I start on the financial report I have a special sort of message that will, I know, be

of interest to you all.

I recently spent some time in Honolulu, where I came into rather intimate contact with the State Regent of Hawaii, Mrs. Howard Clarke, and some of the members and officers of the local Chapter there, and I heard with much pride and gratification of the courageous stand taken by the State Regent upon a matter of great importance to our Society.

Dr. Wirt, Western Secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, recently paid a visit to the Islands in order to spread pacifist propaganda in the alleged cause of

peace.

Because of his supposed mission he was much heralded by local citizens of influence; was sponsored by the leading organizations of Honolulu; was entertained at the home of a prominent Daughter of the American Revolution, and was given permission to speak in the public schools by the Superintendent, who expressed great admiration for the doctor.

When Mrs. Clarke learned that the National Council for the Prevention of War was related to the International League for Peace and Freedom and a dozen or more kindred pacifist organizations, she promptly withdrew the support of our Society through the local papers.

As a basis for her action she quoted the resolution adopted by the Thirty-third Continental Congress, wherein we reaffirmed our belief in sane military preparedness and pledged ourselves to support our Government and the Army and Navy in all their plans for National Defense.

The Chapter stood squarely back of her, and while the same action was taken by the American Legion and the Old Guard, it showed a rare brand of courage for one little group of women to openly denounce an alleged angel of peace who had found much favor on the Island because of lack of knowledge of his real motives.

It is needless to say that no small tempest was brewed in that particular teapot, but the object of Dr. Wirt's visit was practically defeated. In the end the doctor helped dig his own grave by stating that he wanted to collect \$20,000 and by some very radical utterances, but you should all know that our Chapter child over there played a powerful part in the awakening of a hoodwinked public.

After knowing Mrs. Clarke, I feel that our National Board of Management is losing much by not being able to have one so staunch and worthy in its intimate family councils. Also, I feel quite keenly that we should give more thought and attention to those far-away Chapters who can have so little personal contact with the National body and yet who sustain its ideals and carry on its work in such a splendid, helpful way.

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from February 1, 1925, to March 31, 1925:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, January 31, 1925-----

\$50,234.20

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$22,116; initiation fees, \$12,345; reinstatement fees, \$270; supplemental fees, \$1,408; catalogue of Museum, \$.25 certificates, \$2; Constitution posters, \$4; copying lineage, \$1.86; creed cards, \$17.40; D. A. R. Reports, \$5.65; die, \$2; directory, \$1.15; duplicate papers

and lists, \$279.15; exchange, \$.80; hand books, \$6; index to library books, \$4.90; index to lineage books, \$20; interest, \$348.03; lineage, \$2,168.75; Magazine subscriptions, \$4,111.80; single copies, \$112.17; advertisements, \$993.75; printing minutes of National Board, \$5,000; post cards, \$1; proceedings, \$.62; rent from slides, \$51.11; ribbon, \$8.18; stationery, \$2.75; slot machine, \$2.50; story of the Records, \$1; telephone, \$14.82; contribution for Patriotic Lectures and Slides, \$10; contributions for library books, \$365.96; sale of library books, \$9; refund on expressage, \$2.02; Auditorium events, \$263.25.

Total Receipts____

49,951.77

\$100,185.97

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, \$738; initiation fees, \$145; supplemental fees, \$8 President General: clerical service, \$250; postage, \$30 Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$857.08; book and folders, \$2.45	\$891.00 280.00
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$500; adjusting type- writer, \$1.40; binding books, \$2.50; clamps and number sheets, \$2.95 Certificates: clerical service, \$400; certificates, \$728.55; engrossing.	506.85
\$507.75; postage, \$400 Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$441.25; postage, \$50;	2 036.30
books, envelopes, and binding books, \$35.50; adjusting typewriter, \$1.10	527.85
dater, permits, and stamp, \$64.40; copy of land grant, \$3; adjusting	4 7 2 7 2 4
Treasurer General: clerical service, \$3.419.68; postage, \$30; adjusting typewriters and rent safe deposit box, \$15.55; cards, envelopes, paper,	4.737.24
perforator, and ink, \$41.33	3.506.56 880.00
paper, \$1.65; postage, \$1.18	68.53
typewriter, \$1; postage, \$4.90; expressage, \$2.07	1,356.94 201.88
General Office: Executive Manager's salary, \$333.32; clerical service, \$518.28; postage and stamped envelopes, \$999.13; binding books, \$10; car fare, \$1.47; expressage, \$2.81; proposed amendments, \$34.75; reproductions of Washington Portrait, \$309.28; wreaths, Mt. Vernon and Franklin Statues, \$35; supplies, \$218.72; Parliamentary's property of the production of the prod	2 2 m 96
tarian's expenses to Board Meeting, \$67.10	2,529.86
Patriotic Education—questionnaires, \$6.75; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—postage, \$10.81; expressage, \$1.03; Philippine Scholarship—	
postage, \$20; Publicity—clippings, \$11.95; postage, \$1.50	263.83
\$63.50; repairs to skylight and mowers, \$115.21; supplies, \$126.12 Printing machine expense: printer, \$185; paper and ink, \$140.79	2,973.87
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, \$104; Subscription Department—	325.79

clerical service, \$297.50; postage, \$72; telegram, \$3.81; Ed salary, \$400; postage, \$4.50; articles and photos, \$88; telegram, binding books, \$3; Genealogical Editor—salary, \$100; cards,	\$1.20;	
Printing and mailing February and March issues, \$3,902.92; \$485.84; postage, \$10.08; Index Vol. 58, \$75; refund overpaid:	Cuts,	
tisement, \$2		
Auditing Accounts	300.00	
Auditorium events: labor, \$39.50; lights, \$25; decorations, \$20	84.50	
D. A. R. Reports-200 copies-	18.00	
Duplicate paper fee refunded		
Furniture and Fixtures	158.25	
Lineage: 1,000 copies Vol. 75, \$1,660; 1,000 copies Vol. 76, \$1,6 1,000 copies Vol. 77, \$1,609.30; postage, \$3; cards, \$56.12		
Ribbon		
State Regents' postage		
Stationery		
Telephone and telegrams	0	
Refund—books for library		
Thirty-fourth Congress: Credential Committee—clerical service, \$8		
postage, \$10; rent of typewriter, \$21.50; cards, labels, paper,		
and tray, \$82.57; Transportation Committee—identification of		
cates, \$1; Clerical service, \$30	1,004.73	
Transferred to Magazine Account by order of 28th Congress	5,000.00	
Total Disbursements		39,477.52
		060,000
Transferred to Permanent Fund		\$60,708.45 25,000.00
Balance		\$35,708.45
		1001
PERMANENT FUND		
PERMANENT FUND Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	***********	\$4,822.05
		\$4,822.05
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925		
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925 RECEIPTS Charter fees	\$50.00	
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925 RECEIPTS Charter fees Administration Building contributions	\$50.00 500.00	
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925 RECEIPTS Charter fees Administration Building contributions Continental Hall contributions	\$50.00 500.00 808.95	
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925 RECEIPTS Charter fees Administration Building contributions Continental Hall contributions Liquidation and Endowment Fund	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60	
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925 RECEIPTS Charter fees	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 51.60	
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925 RECEIPTS Charter fees Administration Building contributions Continental Hall contributions Liquidation and Endowment Fund	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 51.60	
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 51.60	
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925 RECEIPTS Charter fees	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 51.60	1,589.34
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 51.60	1,589.34
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 51.60	1,589.34 25,000.00
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 51.60 92.19	1,589.34 25,000.00 \$31,411.39
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 51.60 92.19	1,589.34 25,000.00 \$31,411.39
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 51.60 92.19 \$25 000.00 1,666.67	1,589.34 25,000.00 \$31,411.39
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 51.60 92.19	1,589.34 25,000.00 \$31,411.39
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 92.19 \$25 000.00 1,666.67 278.25	1,589.34 25,000.00 \$31,411.39
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 \$08.05 808.95 86.60 \$1.60 92.19 \$25 000.00 1,666.67 278.25	1,589.34 25,000.00 \$31,411.39
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 51.60 92.19 \$25 000.00 1,666.67 278.25	1,589.34 25,000.00 \$31,411.39
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 51.60 92.19 \$25 000.00 1,666.67 278.25 \$18.50 852.18	1,589.34 25,000.00 \$31,411.39
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 \$08.95 86.60 \$1.60 92.19 \$25 000.00 1,666.67 278.25 \$18.50 852.18 89.00 4.50	1,589.34 25,000.00 \$31,411.39
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 51.60 92.19 \$25 000.00 1,666.67 278.25 \$18.50 852.18 89.00 4.50 4.25	1,589.34 25,000.00 \$31,411.39
Balance in Bank at last report, January 31st, 1925	\$50.00 500.00 500.00 808.95 86.60 92.19 \$25 000.00 1,666.67 278.25 \$18.50 852.18 89.00 4.50 4.25	1,589.34 25,000.00 \$31,411.39

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT		.54
Balance		
Petty Cash Fund		\$500.00
SPECIAL FUNDS	=	
LIFE MEMBERSHIP		
Balance, January 31st, 1925Receipts		
Balance		\$1,647.83
IMMIGRANTS' MANUAL		
Balance, January 31st, 1925	\$13,776.85	
Contributions Sale of copies	12,955.22	
Date of topicassessessessessessessessessessessessesse	59.75	
Didon and Company Company	\$26,791.82	
Disbursements—100,000 German edition——— \$5,166.00 50,000 Portuguese edition——— 3,491.00		
Postage		
Freight and drayage		
Expense, \$18.70; refund—Kentucky, \$9	10,043.07	
Balance		16,748.15
LIBERTY LOAN		
Balance, January 31st, 1925	\$12,286.79	
Interest	874-44	
	\$13,161.23	
Disbursements—Real Daughters' pensions	600.00	
Balance		\$12.561.23
		412,301.23
Balance, January 31st, 1925	\$7 456 28	
Disbursement—Account architects' fees	729.62	
Balance		((//
Dalance		6,726.66
AMERICANIZATION	A 0	
Receipts		
	12,900.01	
PATRIOTIC EDUCATION		
Balance, January 31st, 1925		
Receipts	22,233.88	
	\$23.358.38	
Disbursements	22,232.78	
Balance		1,125.60
ELLIS AND ANGEL ISLANDS		-,3.00
Balance, January 31st, 1925	\$2,877.04	
Receipts		
	\$4,719.48	

Disbursements			625.60	
Balance				4,093.88
	PINE SCHOLARS			
Balance, January 31st, 1925				
Receipts			2,493.14	
Balance				6,627.73
GRAVE MARKERS AND PR	Manna i Michia	MaMansa a	noma.	
Balance, January 31st, 1925				
Receipts				
D:1			\$3,004.82	
Disbursements			2,904.82	
Balance				100.00
	L. WALTER SC	and the same of the same		
Balance, January 31st, 1925				1,200.00
				1,000.00
Balance, January 31st, 1925	ATIONAL OLD T			
Receipts				
Balance				7.351.77
R	ELIEF SERVICE			
Receipts			\$121.00	
Disbursements			121.00	
	TUDENTS' LOAN			
Receipts				
Disbursements			4,595.71	
	TILLOLOY			
Balance, January 31st, 1925				423.72
LIBRARY FUND, UN	IVERSITY OF I	OUVAIN. BELO	M.III.	
Balance, January 31st, 1925				
Disbursements			58.15	
			=	
GEORGE V	WASHINGTON P	ORTRAIT		
Receipts				\$1,213.15
Total Special Funds				\$59,819.72
	ECAPITULATION	z .		
Funds	Bal. 1-31-25	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 3-31-25
Current		\$49,951.77	\$64,477.52	\$35,708.45
Permanent		26,589.34	27,918.35	3,493.04
Petty Cash Life Membership	500.00	400.00		1,647.83
Immigrants' Manual	1,247.83	400.00 13,014.97	10,043.67	16,748.15
Liberty Loan	12,286.79	874.44	600.00	12,561.23
Pilgrim Mem. Fountain	7,456.28		729.62	6,726.66
Americanization		12,980.01	12,980.01	
Patriotic Education	1,124.50	22,233.88	22,232.78	1,125.60

Funds	Bal. 1-31-25	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 3-31-25
Ellis & Angel Islands	2,877.94	1,841.54	625.60	4,093.88
Philippine Scholarship	4.134.59	2,493.14		6,627.73
Grave Markers & Preservation of				
Historic Spots	100.00	2,904.82	2 904.82	100.00
Prizes	1,200.00			1,200.00
Markers-National Old Trails Road	5,568.23	1,783.54		7.351.77
Relief Service		121.00	121.C0	
Students' Loan		4.595.71	4.595.71	
Tilloloy				423.72
Library, Uni. of Louvain, Belgium	58.15		58.15	
George Washington Portrait		1,213.15		1,213.15
Totals	\$105,811.13	\$140,997.31	\$147,287 23	\$99,521.21
Total				\$99,521.21
	INVESTMENTS	3		
Permanent Fund-Liberty Bonds			\$100,000.00	
" -Chicago & Alton Bo	nds		2.314.84	
Philippine Scholarship Fund-Liberty	Bonds		10,000 00	
Life Membership Fund-Liberty Bond	S		2 2 3 0 0 0	
Tilloloy Fund-Liberty Bonds			4,900.00	
			A4	\$119.464.84
	INDEBTEDNES	S		
National Metropolitan Bank, by order of Real Estate Notes			\$25,000.00	
			-	\$125,000.00
	D			4

Respectfully.

(MRS. ALFRED) GRACE H. BROSSEAU, Treasurer General.

Mrs. Bissell moved, That the National Board here assembled send to Mrs. Howard Clarke, State Regent of Hawaii, D. A. R., its appreciation of her courage and loyalty in so promptly and efficiently counteracting the efforts of the emissary of pacifism and other radical propaganda in the Islands. Seconded by Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Nash and others, and unanimously carried.

Mrs. Briggs, Chairman of the Finance Committee, then presented her report, followed by report of the Auditing Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the months of February and March vouchers were approved to the amount of \$116,-396.23. This includes \$35,212.79 received as contributions for Patriotic Education and Americanization; \$2,904.82 for Preservation of Historic Spots; \$4,595.71 for the Students' Loan Fund.

Real Estate Notes of \$25,000.00 were cancelled and interest amounting to \$1,666.67 paid. Following are the largest expenditures:

Clerical service	\$14,066.09
Magazine	5,551.65
Postage	2,767.54
Employees of the Hall	2,138.25
Support of Real Daughters	600.00
Printing the Manual in German and	
Portuguese language	8,657.00
Printing 75th, 76th and 77th volumes	
of the Lineage Book	4.882.45
Expense of the Thirty-fourth Con-	
gress	1,004.73

Miscellaneous as itemized in the Treasurer General's Report_____ 7,348.53

> Respectfully submitted, ALICE FRYE BRIGGS. Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the last Board Meeting the Auditing Committee has examined, in Memorial Continental Hall, the monthly reports of the Treasurer General and of the American Auditing Company which were found to agree.

> JESSIE M. JACKSON. Vice-Chairman.

Mrs. Briggs moved the adoption of the report of the Auditing Committee, carrying with it the report of the Treasurer General and of the Finance Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried.

The Treasurer General reported number of deceased members since last Board meeting, 280; resigned, 119; reinstated, 115, and moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 115 members. Seconded by Mrs. Shumway and carried. The ballot was cast and the President General welcomed these former members back into the Society.

The report of the Executive Committee was then presented.

Report of Executive Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on April 16, 1925. Considerable unfinished business was discussed but no formal action was taken other than a motion offered by Mrs. Walker and seconded by Mrs. Shumway: That the Recording Secretary General be delegated to carry out the order of the February Board meeting to obtain a copyright on the initials D. A. R.

It was the consensus of opinion that inasmuch as the former Parliamentarian, Mrs. William Anderson, had tendered her resignation, that Mrs. Arthur W. Savage of Boston be recommended by the Executive Committee as her successor.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS, Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Hobart moved that the resignation of the Parliamentarian, Mrs. Anderson, be accepted, and the appointment of Mrs. Arthur W. Savage be endorsed. Seconded by Mrs. Gillentine and carried. Mrs. Bissell moved: That Mrs. Savage be paid \$300 and expenses for her services as Parliamentarian during the coming Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Goode and car-

In the absence of Mrs. DeBolt, the Historian General, and Mrs. Connolly, the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, no reports

were presented.

Miss McDuffee moved: That the National Board send a letter of sincere regret that Mrs. Connolly is not able to be present, and expressing sympathy for her illness. It was reported that Mrs. DeBolt had recovered sufficiently from her long illness to attend the Congress, and was expected within a day or so.

In the absence of the Librarian General her report was read by the Recording Secretary

General.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

The following accessions have been received since the meeting of February 5th: 339 books, 32 pamph-lets, 12 manuscripts and 29 periodicals.

ALABAMA

The following 3 volumes from Andrew Jackson Chapter for Alabama room:
Historical Papers. J. H. Parsons. 2 vols. 1914.
Mavournit also Nauche Micco. L. A. Jemison.

CALIFORNIA

Valley of San Fernando. 1924. Compiled and presented by San Fernando Valley Chapter.

Tales of Travel, Life and Love. G. P. Bent. 1924.
From Mrs. George P. Bent.
The following 9 volumes from California "Daughters".

Los Angeles from the Mountains to the Sea. J. S. McGroarty. 3 volumes. 1921.
Missions and Missionaries of California. 4 vols.
F. Z. Engelhardt. 1912.
History of San Diego 1542-1908. W. E. Smythe.

Life and Times of General John A. Sutter. T. J. Schoonover. choonover. 1907.
The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Nellie I., Zug: Loom of the Desert. I. M. Strobridge. 1917.
Land of Purple Shadows. I. M. Strobridge. 1919.

CONNECTICUT

The following 14 volumes from Connecticut "Daugh-Biographical History of County of Litchfield, Conn.

Biographical History of County of Litchheld, Conn. P. K. Kilbourne. 1851.

History of East Haven. S. E. Hughes. 1908.

History of New Haven County, Conn. J. L. Rockey. 2 vols. 1892.

History of Windham County, Conn. R. M. Bayles.

History of Durham, Connecticut. W. C. Fowler. History of Oxford, Conn. W. C. Sharpe. 1885. North Haven in the 19th Century. S. B. Thorpe.

Families of Ancient New Haven. 2 vols. D. L. Jacobus. 1924.
Genealogical and Family History of State of Con-Genealogy of the Stevens Family from 1635-1891.

F. S. Stevens. From Mrs. F. S. Stevens.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Was Portraits and Silhonettes. E. S. Bolton. 1915. From Mrs. R. H. C. Kelton. Chapin Book of Genealogical Data. G. W. Chapin. 2 vols. 1924. From Eugenia Washington Chapter in memory of Miss Frances J. Buxton. Hendrick Genealogy. C. T. Hendrick. 1923. From

Hendrick Genealogy. C. T. Hendrick. 1923. From Columbia Chapter.
The following 2 volumes from Mrs. T. M. Roberts: History of the La Follette Family. J. H. La Follette. 1898.
Farrington Memorial. C. Hawes. 1899.
The following 9 volumes from District "Daugh-

History of the Lincoln Family. W. Lincoln. 1923. Nash Family of Connecticut. S. Nash. 1853. Philip Judd and His Descendants. C. J. McDowell.

1923. McNair, McNeir and McNear Genealogies. J. B. McNair, 1923. Genealogy of the Cornish Families in America. J. E. Cornish. 1907. E. Cornish. 1907.

Genealogy of the Cornish Pamilies in America. 2. E. Cornish. 1907.

Epes Sargent of Gloucester and His Descendants. E. W. and C. S. Sargent. 1923.

The Orvis Family in America. F. W. Orvis. 1922.

The Williams History. M. F. Williams. 1921.

Records of Massachusetts Militia in the War of 1812-14. G. W. Pearson. 1913.

The following 2 volumes from Mary Washington Chapter. Chapter:

Keene Family History and Genealogy. E. Jones. Strassburger and Allied Families of Pennsylvania.

R. B. Strassburger. 1922.

Life and Works of Gilbert Stuart. G. C. Mason. 1879. From Mrs. R. H. C. Kelton.

Life of Samuel Sullivan Cox. W. V. Cox & M. H. Northrup. 1899. From Mrs. William Van Zandt Cox.

FLORIDA

The following 2 volumes from Florida "Daughters": History of St. Petersburg. K. H. Grismer. 1924. Purchase of Florida. H. B. Fuller. 1906. Colonial Amherst, N. H. Compiled and presented Miss Emma P. B. Locke through Miss Ruth by Miss Walker.

GEORGIA History of Rome, and Floyd County, Ga. Compiled and presented by Mr. George M. Battey, Jr., through Mrs. John D. Pope.
History of the Baptist Denomination in Georgia.
1881. From James Monroe Chapter.
History of Dougherty County, Ga. 1924. Compiled and presented by Thronatceska Chapter.
The following 2 volumes from Elijah Clarke Chapter:

War Memories. F. A. Holden. 1922.
Sketches of the Beusse and Evans Families. J. H.
Beusse. 1923.
The following 11 volumes from Georgia "Daugh-

Reminiscences of Famous Georgians. 2 vols. L. Knight. 1907. Scotch-Irish in America. 1900. History of Halifax County, Va. W. J. Carrington.

History of Caroline County, Va. M. Wingfield.

1924.
Some Early Epitaphs in Georgia. 1924.
Cyclopedia of Georgia. 3 vols. A. D. Candler &
C. A. Evans. 1906.
Savannah Duels and Duellists 1733-1877. T. Gamble.

Javannan Lines Scorgis. A. H. Chappell. 1874.

Miscellanies of Georgis. A. H. Chappell. 1874.

The following 6 volumes presented through Commodore Richard Dale Chapter:

Life of Henry W. Grady, J. C. Harris. 1890.

From Mrs. Y. C. Rust.

History of Georgis. L. B. Evans. 1900.

Essential Facts of American History. L. B. Evans.

The above 2 volumes from Mrs. T. W. Ventulett. Memorial Volume of Jefferson Davis. J. W. Jones. 1890.

990. Scotch-Irish in America. 1895. Life of George Washington. M. L. Weems. 1869. The above 3 volumes from Mrs. John D. Pope. Early History of Jackson County, Ga. G. J. N.

Wilson. From Mrs. J. H. Pledger through Sunbury

Proceedings of 26th Conference Georgia D. A. R. 1924. From Mrs. John D. Pope.

ILLINOIS

Chicago and the Old Northwest 1673-1835, M. M. Quaife. 1913. From Miss Lucy D. Evans.
The following 5 volumes from Chicago Chapter:
Records of the Guthrie Family. H. N. & E. G.

Dunn. 1898. Herkimers and Schuylers. P. S. Cowen. 19 Phineas Pratt and some of His Descendants.

History of the Allerton Family. W. S. Allerton.

Genealogical Story, Dayton and Tomlinson. L. D.

Genealogical Story, Dayton and Tomlinson. L. D. Fessenden. 1902.

The Descendants of Shields Moore. G. L. Moore. From Mrs. Annie M. Biebel.

Doolittle Family in America. Part 3. W. F. Doolittle. 1903. From Mary Little Deere Chapter.

Marriage Register, St. Clair County, Illinois. From Belleville Chapter.

INDIANA

Wiseman Family. G. F. Wright. 1924. From Christopher Harrison Chapter. Old Days and New in Tippeanoe. 1924. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Sarah M. Crockett. The Wabash Valley. B. F. Stuart. 1924. From Charles Carroll Chapter.
Mitchell and Marion Township, Indiana. J. W. Edwards. 1916. From Mrs. Kate S. Batman. Counties of Warren, Benton, Jasper, and Newton, Indiana. 1883. From Kentland Chapter.

Scott Township, Mahaska County, Iowa. R. I. arden. 1907. From Mrs. J. S. Bellamy in name of Garden. 1907. From Mary Marion Chapter.

KENTUCKY

The following 2 volumes from Kentucky "Daughters":
Atlas of Jefferson and Oldham Counties, Kentucky.
G. Beers & J. Lanagan. 1879.
History of Kentucky. W. B. Allen. 1872.
Big Sandy Valley. W. Ely. 1887. From Poage

Chapter.
Elizabethtown, Kentucky and Its Surroundings.
S. Haycraft 1921. From Mrs. A. S. Conley.

16th State Conference, Louisiana D. A. R. 1924. From Louisiana "Daughters."

Hallowell, Maine Vital Records. Volume 1. M. G. all. 1924. From Mrs. Herbert W. Hall through

Hallowell, Maine Vital Records. Volume 1. M. G. Hall. 1924. From Mrs. Herbert W. Hall through Mary Kelton Dummer Chapter.

Kennebec County, Maine. H. D. Kingsbury, 1892. 2 volumes. From Samuel Grant Chapter.

Town of Bristol and Bremen, Maine. J. Johnston. 1873. From Lady Knox Chapter.

Piscatagnis County, Maine. A. Loring. 1880. From Dover-Foxcroft Chapter.

Buckfield, Maine. A. Cole. 1915. From Abigail Whitman Chapter.

The following 2 volumes compiled and presented by Mr. Henry E. Dunnack, Maine State Librarian: Maine Forts. 1924.

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Just Talks on Common Themes. 1920. Compiled and presented by Arthur G. Staples.

Thirteen Biographies of Prominent Maine Sons and Daughters, from the Maine "Daughters."

Brief History of Winthrop, Maine. D. Thurston. 1855. From Mrs. H. B. Pulsifer.

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MARYLAND

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Ballard and Allied Families. L. E. De Forest. 1924.
History of Baltimore City and County, Md. J. T. Descendants of James, Son of John Tripp. G. L.

Randall, 1924. Descendants of Thomas, Son of Philip Taber. G. L. Randall. 1924.

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W. D. Bridge. 1924.

Family History. L. H. Horton. 1922.

MASSACHUSETTS

The following 5 volumes from Old South Chapter: Biographical Sketches of Leading Citizens of Hampden County, Mass. 1895.
History of Hampden County, Mass. 3 vols. 1902.
Biographical Sketches of Leading Citizens of Norfolk County, Mass. 1898.
History of the Town of Ashfield, Franklin County, Mass. F. G. Howes & T. Shepard. From Mrs. Charles A. Hall.

Charles A. Hall.

Biography of Gilbert Motier La Fayette and Others.

From Mrs. Allen Jones.

History of Rehoboth, Bristal County, Mass. L. Bliss.
1836. From Warren and Prescott Chapter.

History of Hampden County, Mass. 3 vols. A. M.

Copelant, From Mercy Warren Chapter.

The following 8 volumes from Massachusetts

"Daughters History of Plymouth County, Mass. D. H. Hurd.

History of Brockton, Plymouth County, Mass. K. Kingman.

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MICHIGAN

Michigan in the War. J. Robertson. 1882. F Captain Samuel Felt Chapter for Michigan room. History of St. Paul's Parish. R. E. Macduff. 19 From Genesee Chapter. books for the Michigan room from Mrs. Three C. E. Dolf. MINNESOTA

The following 16 volumes from Minnesota Book Committee: History of Duluth and St. Louis County, Minn. 2 vols. 1910. History of Dakota and Goodhue Counties, Minn.

2 vols. 1910. History of Nobles County, Minn. A. R. Rose. History of Jackson County, Minn. A. R. Rose.

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1887 William Bracken of New Castle County, Delaware.

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Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution.

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NEBRASKA

Nemaha County, Nebraska. J. H. Dundas. 1902. From Reavis-Ashley Chapter. Genealogical Records of Omaha Chapter, D. A. R. B. D. Allen. From Omaha and Major Isaac Sadley Chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Town of Antrim, N. H. W. R. Cochrane. 1880. From Molly Aiken Chapter.

NEW TERSEY

Genealogy of the Lovell Family in England and America. Compiled and presented by Mrs. May Lovell Roodes. 1924. Rhodes. 1924. The following 7 volumes from New Jersey "Daugh-

ters";
Vineland Historical Magazine, 6 vols.
New Brunswick in History, W. H. Benedict, 1925.
History of Rutgers College 1766-1924, W. S. Demarest, 1924. From Orange Mountain Chapter.

New Mexico

Leading Facts of New Mexican History. R. E. Twitchell. 5 vols. 1911. From New Mexico "Daughters."

NEW YORK

Leading Citizens of Otsego County, New York.

1893. From Otsego Chapter.
Huntington Town Records. C. R. Street. Volume
3. 1889. From Mrs. Robert S. Pelletreau.
The Reformed Church in Reading, Pa. D. Miller.
1905. From White Plains Chapter.
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Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Family History of New York. W. S. Pelletreau. 4 vols. 1907. History of the Village of Ballston Spa. E. F. Grose

& J. C. Booth. 1907.

History of Mariborough, N. Y. C. M. Woolsey.

Story of the Palatines. S. H. Cobb. 1897. Life and Times of General John Lamb. 1. Q. Leake. 1850

1850.
Minute Book of the Committee of Safety of Tryon County, N. Y. J. H. Hanson & S. L. Frey. 1905.
Bible Records, Genealogical and Other Unpublished Data. F. H. Parcells. Vols. 3 and 4.
Landmarks of Monroe County, N. Y. 1895.
Binghampton and Broome County, N. Y. W. F. Seward. 3 vols. 1924.
History of Niagara County, N. Y. 1878.
Family Bible Records from Schenectady County, N. Y. C. T. Luckhurst. From Beukendaal Chapter.

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History of Marion County, Ohio. J. W. Jacoby.

OREGON

The Yamhills. J. C. Cooper. 1904. From -History of Early Days in Oregon. G. W. Riddle, 220. From Umpqua Chapter. The following 6 volumes from Oregon "Daughters": History of Pacific Northwest: Oregon and Washing-

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PENNSYLVANIA

Journal of the Expedition to Quebec in 1775 Under Col. Benedict Arnold. J. Melvin. 1857. From Mrs. Robert H. Newbern. The following 10 volumes from Philadelphia Chap-

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Stewart

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History of Huntingdon County, Pa. M. S. Lytle. 1876. From Mrs. Frederick C. Todd. The following 9 volumes from Pennsylvania "Daughters"

Records of the Guthrie Family. H. N. & E. G. 1898. History of Cumberland and Adams Counties, Pa.

History of Chester County, Pa. J. S. Futhey & Cope. 1881.
History of Cumberland County, Pa. C. P. Wing. G.

1879. History of Wyoming, Pa. I. A. Chapman. 1830. The Woodward Family of Chester County, Pa.

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History of Warren County, Pa. J. S. Schenck.

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Forney.

Thirty Thousand Names of Immigrants. Rupp.

From Donegal Chapter.

Biographical Annals of Lancaster County, Pa. 1903.

From Mrs. George E. Pierce.

Genealogical Records of the Schwenkfelder Families.

S. K. Brecht. 1923. From members of the Valley Forge Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND

South County Studies of that Portion of Rhode Island called Narragansett. E. B. Carpenter. 1924. From Narragansett Chapter. These 2 volumes from Esek Hopkins Chapter: Corners and Characters of Rhode Island. G. D.

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Records of Butts Family. Mrs. H. B. Rose.
Family History Comprising the Surnames of Gade,
Gowdy, Gowdey, etc. M. M. Gowdy. 2 vols. 1919.
From Hon. Mahlon M. Gowdy through Mrs. C. L.

Tallman.

Early Records of Portsmouth, R. I. 1901. From Col. William Barton Chapter.

SOUTH CAROLINA

D. A. R. of South Carolina Year Book, 1924-1925. From South Carolina "Daughters."

First White Woman in the Black Hills. lent. 1923. From Mrs. R. E. Woodworth. A. D. Tal-

History of Tennessee. East Tennessee 1887. From Judge David Campbell Chapter. East Tennessee Edition.

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VERMONT

The following 3 volumes from Vermont "Daughters": Genealogical and Family History of State of Veront. a vols. H. Carleton. 1903. Grand Isle and Franklin Counties, Vt. L. C. Aldrich. 1891.

VIRGINIA

Conquest of Virginia. C. W. Sams. 1924. From Miss Fannie F. Sams.

Love Stories of Famons Virginians. S. N. Robins. 1923. From Hampton Chapter.

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Chapter:

Life of Thomas Jefferson. B. L. Rayner. 1834. Society. Manners and Politics in the United States. Chevalier. 1839. M. Chevalier. 1839.

The following 2 volumes compiled and presented by Arthur Kyle Davis at the request of Mrs. W. W.

Virginians of Distinguished Service of the World ar. 1923. Virginia War History in Newspaper Clippings. 1924.

WASHINGTON

The following 4 volumes from Washington "Daughters": Walla Walla County, embracing Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield, and Asotin Counties. W. D. Lyman. 2 vols. 1918.

The Bozeman Trail. 2 vols. G. R. Hebard & E. A.

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WEST VIRGINIA

Winslow Memorial. D. P. & F. K. Holton. 1877. 2 vols. From West Virginia "Daughters."

WISCONSIN

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32. 1924. William and Mary College Quarterly. 2nd Series,

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Vol. 4. 1924.
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Genealogy of the Families of Gallemore, Bullen,
McAnulty, Pierce, MacFarland, and Dunlap. From
Mrs. E. C. G. Holt.
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Genealogies of the First Settlers of Schenectady,
J. Pearson. 1873.
Annals of Athens, Georgia. A. L. Hull. 1906.
From Mrs. Neyle Colquitt.
Watkins Family of North Carolina. L. Watkins.
Strobridge-Morrison or Morison-Strawbridge Genealogy. M. S. P. Guild. 1891.
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lina Historical Commission.

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History of the Family of Kilbourn. P. K. Kil-

History of bourne.
In Tidewater, Virginia. D. C. Jett. 1924.
Genealogy of the Dickey Family. J. Dickey. 1898.
Lawrence Leach of Salem, Mass., and Some of His Descendants. F. P. Leach. 2 vols. 1925. Vol. 2 from Mrs. R. M. Evans.
Thomas Hungerford of Hartford and New London.
Conn. Compiled and presented by Mr. F. Phelps

eacn.
The Kelloggs in the Old World and the New.
Hopkins. 3 vols. 1903.
History of the More Family. C. C. More. 1893.
Parrett Family. J. T. Mains. From Mrs. Mary A.

Archives of Maryland. Vol. 43. From Maryland Historical Society.

Churchill Family in America. N. W. & G. A.

Memorials of Elder John White. A. S. Kellogg.

Report of State Librarian, 1922. From Connecticut State Library.

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Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society. Vol. 29. 1925. From the Society.

Abstract of North Carolina Wills, 1760-1800. Compiled and presented by Mr. Fred A. Olds.

Supplement to Richard Higgins and His Descendants.

K. C. Higgins. 1924. From Mrs. R. S. Riley.

Sketches of Some Early Settlers of Butler County,

Ohio. J. McBride. 2 vols. 1869.

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ling. 1903.
Descendants of John Dwight of Dedham, Mass.
B. W. Dwight. 2 vols. 1874.
Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the Year 1924. From the Society.

PAMPHLETS

CALIFORNIA

History and Genealogy of James and Sarah Shep-herd. J. F. Shepherd. From General Richard Gridley Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

"Annual," Society of Mayslower Descendants in District of Columbia. From Mrs. Bertha M. Robbins.

GEORGIA

Annals and Statistics of Glynn County, Ga. C. S. Wylly. From Mrs. C. H. Leavy.
Thirteen Georgia Trees. 1924. From Mrs. John D.

INDIANA

Early Mooresville, 1824-1924. From Miss Carolyn E. Ford.

The following 2 pamphlets compiled and presented by Mrs. Herbert W. Hall through Mary Kelton Dunmer Chapter:

Maine Ancestors in the American Revolution. 1924. Brief History of the Maine D. A. R. 1924. The following 2 pamphlets compiled and presented William Otis Sawtelle:
Story of Saint Sawven. 1921.

Story of Saint Sauveur. 1921. Sir Samuel Argall, the first Englishman at Mt. Desert. 1923.
Mt. Ktaadan, Sometimes Mount Katahdin. G. C.
Wing. From Maine "Daughters."

NEW JERSEY

The following 2 pamphlets from Moorestown Chap-Maladies, Remedies and Physicians of Colonial Days in Burlington County, N. J. A. M. Stackhouse. Traditions of Old Evesham Township. W. R. Lip-

pincott. 1911.

NEW YORK

Historical Facts Concerning Ashland and Framing-ham, Mass. W. E. Parkhurst, 1897. From Chemung

The following 2 pamphlets from Wiltwyck Chapter: Founding and Early Development of Kingston, N. Y.

E. Fowler.

E. Fowler.

Chapter House of Wiltwyck Chapter, D. A. R. Souvenir Book of the Susquehanna Trail. S. Thompson. From Mrs. James O. Sebring.

OREGON

Adams Family Record. F. E. Adams. From Mrs. C. L. Crider.

PENNSYLVANIA

Report of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. 1893. From Philadelphia Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND

The following 4 pamphlets from Esek Hopkins Chapter:

Records of the Court of Trials of the Town of Warwick, R. I., 1659-1674. H. Capwell. 1922. A Rhode Island Slaver. 1922. Points of Historical Interest in the State of Rhode

Island. land. 1911. Rhode Island Revolutionary Debt.

VIRGINIA

Historical Guide to Albemarle County. 1924. From Historical Unite to Albemarie Chapter.

Story of Kenmore. Compiled and presented by Mrs.

Vivian M. Fleming.

Gleanings in the History of Princess Anne County.
1924. Compiled and presented by Mr. Benjamin D.

OTHER SOURCES

The following 2 pamphlets from Mr. John C. Daves, through the Registrar General:

Past and Present Members, North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati.

1922.

Roll of General Society, Society of the Cincinnati.

1923.
The Reade Record. From Mr. George A. Taylor.
Historical Sketch of the Robinson Family. J. B.
Robinson. 1903. From Mrs. G. O. Robinson.
Guardian of Liberty. 1925. From Admiral G. W. Baird.

Handbook of County Records Deposited with North Carolina Historical Commission. 1925. Guide to Similar Surnames. 1920.

MANUSCRIPTS

CONNECTICUT

Roll of Honor from Year Book, D. C. Society S. A. R. 1891. From Eve Lear Chapter.

Sketch of Fort Halifax. From Fort Halifax Chapter. Sketch of Elizabeth Pierce Lancey. From Elizabeth Pierce Lancey Chapter.

MICHIGAN

Ancestors and Descendants of David C. Osborn and Nancy M. Cassidy. From Mrs. A. W. Flint.

Benton County, Oregon Bibles. H. W. Morris. From Winema Chapter. The following 4 manuscripts from Sarah Childress Polk Chapter:

The Holman Family of 1843. G. O. Holman, Savery Family, H. Savery, Family of John Wolverton, B. Wolverton, The Embrie Family, F. Dempsey,

PENNSYLVANIA

A collection of 30 Bible, Court, and Other Records Not in Print. From Triangle Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

Births and Baptisms of Reformed Dutch Church at Clarkstown, New York, 1795-1849. Tilton Data. From Mrs. William Bushby.

CHARTS

NEW YORK

A Chart of the Direct Ancestors of John Preston. Compiled and presented by Miss Amy C. Kenyon through Mrs. Edward Crowell.

BOOKPLATES

Three bookplates from Miss Mariette Tibbits. Six bookplates from Miss Jennie J. Howe.

Respectfully submitted,

ISABEL ANDERSON, Librarian General. The report of the Curator General was then presented.

Report of the Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since the Board Meeting of February 5, 1925:

ARKANSAS: Silver sugar spoon, initials "M. A. T." Presented by Mrs. J. J. Kress, grand-daughter of Darius Manley, through Arkadel-

phia Chapter.

CALIFORNIA: "The North American and West Indian Gazetteer," published in London, 1776, in which our American Revolution is treated from the British viewpoint. Presented by Mrs. Harriet Harrison Wiley, through Eschscholtzia Chapter. Bobbin and shutters, used in family of Charles Wilson Peale, patriot and artist, presented by his great-great-granddaughter; Mrs. A. M. Johnson, through Los Angeles Chapter. Four handmade nails from Old Faneuil Hall, rebuilt in 1764, and "The Ladies' Friend," printed in 1789 by Abel Morse, of New Haven. Presented by Miss Minnie A. Bigelow, through Pasadena Chapter. Small box 150 years old, from the family of John Sanborn of New Hampshire, a Revolutionary soldier. Presented by Mrs. J. W. Rhoads, through Pacific Grove Chapter. Pink Staffordshire platter, used in the Webb and Brashear families of Kentucky one hundred and fifty years ago. Presented by a descendant, Mrs. Medora Brashear Maynard, through the Eschscholtzia Engraved Masonic Key of Silver, Chapter. date 1778, owned by Dr. Oliver Bancroft, physician in the Revolutionary War. Presented by his great-granddaughter; Mrs. Emeline Bancroft Harmon, through Eschscholtzia Chapter. Masonic Ring, first owned by the Marquis de Lafayette, who presented it to Madam Joseph Hedges in 1782. Given by Mrs. Harry Dunstan Hazard, through same Chapter.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Liverpool printed jug, with eagle and fifteen stars. Presented by Mrs. Charles Allen, through Mary Washington Chapter. Two silver salt spoons, hall mark "Y. S. & Co."; also silver sugar tongs. Presented by Mrs. Byron Cook Yorks, to be added

to the Cargill collection.

Indiana: Silver teaspoon, initials "P. B." owned by Phebe Titus Bake, born about 1750; small pair of scissors, owned by Ann Borden Potts Cox, born 1757. Both gifts presented by Mrs. Nannie Lovejoy Ross, great-granddaughter of original owners. General James Cox Chapter.

ILLINOIS: Two silver teaspoons, Daniel Howe

to Mary Howe. Two salt spoons, owned by Betsy Eldred Bingham. Presented by Mrs. M. L. Bingham, through the Mary Little Deere Chapter. Handmade wallet, carried in the Revolution by Lieut. Phillip Easton. Presented by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. J. W. Arbruster, through Springfield Chapter.

Iowa: Two devotional books, published 1785-93. Presented by Miss Anna E. Scott, through Washington Chapter. Continental money, value thirty dollars. Presented by Council Bluffs

Chapter.

LOUISIANA: Framed letter, written by D. Mc-Laurin to Dr. Archibald Fairley of North Carolina. Presented by Mrs. Jennie Fairley Sarrazin, through Pelican Chapter. Piece of embroidered linen, framed, cut from a dress made by Margaret Lynne (Lewis), born in Scotland, 1693. Presented by Mrs. Howard H. Bull, New Orleans Chapter. Gold ring owned by Patrick Henry, and oval gold brooch, owned by Dorothea Dandridge, his wife, date 1778. Presented by Mrs. D. F. Clark, Loyalty Chapter. A cross made of a piece of "Charter Oak." Presented by Mrs. E. J. Barrett, Loyalty Chapter. A bedspread, made of flax grown on the plantation of Ann Prather Shaw, greatgrandmother of the donor, Mrs. E. L. Litch-

field, Loyalty Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS: Coin from the strong box of Burgoyne at the time of his surrender at Saratoga. Presented by Elizabeth C. Coburn, through the Molly Varnum Chapter. Sampler made by Sophia Harrington of Grafton, also china cup plate, used in the family of Thomas Taft, 3rd, who served in the Revolutionary War in 1778. Presented by Anna Taft Buck, South Parish Chapter. Lowestoft Teapot, part of the wedding china of Susanna Estabrook, daughter of Revolutionary soldier. Presented by Mrs. George R. Blinn, Old Concord Chapter. Franklin Maxims Mug, owned by a Real Daughter, and presented by her daughter, Mrs. Theoda J. Hill, Old North Chapter. Sampler made in 1781 by Ann M. Kemp, aged nine years. Presented by Mrs. Mary M. Southwick, Old North Chapter. Brass door knob taken from the house of Robert Newman, who hung the lantern in Old North Church belfry for Paul Revere. Presented by Miss Mary J. Pratt. From the same donor a button from the uniform of a Revolutionary soldier from Maine. Cane with engraved band, made from a piece of the Old North Bridge of Concord. Presented by Mrs. Frank J. Howard and Dr. Florence F. Rice. These three gifts are through the Old South Chapter. Pewter porringer, mark "I. G.," made 1765. Presented by Mrs. William Francis Humphrey, through the Warren and Prescott Chapter.

Mississippi: Gold brooch of unusual beauty, worn during the Revolutionary period and earlier, by Rebecca Lanier, and containing two portraits. Presented by a descendant, Mrs. Margaret Smith East, Rebecca Lanier Chapter.

New Jersey: An old Bible (Edinburgh Edition) printed in 1791 by Mark and Charles Kerr, with marginal notes. Presented by Mrs. Violet Spooner Sears, through the Bergen

Chapter.

NEW YORK: A Spanish coin, date 1772. Presented by Mrs. George N. West, Colonel Josiah Smith Chapter. An elaborate sampler, framed, made by Lydia Hollingsworth, born 1743, and framed commission of Isaac Johnson, Esq., date May 11, 1789, signed by Governor John Collins of Rhode Island. Both gifts presented by Miss Hannah A. Babcock, through the Mary Murray Chapter. Brass Snuffers and tray used in the family of John Fuller, Revolutionary soldier. Presented by Mrs. Hortense Cate. Benjamin Prescott Chapter. Snuff box of the Revolutionary period. Presented by Mrs. Minnie Blodgett, Benjamin Prescott Chapter. A hooked rug, made by a member of the Williams family. Presented by Miss Harriette K. Patterson, through Melzingah Chapter. Autograph document signed by Robert Livingston, Jr., date September 11, 1714. This document contains also signatures of John Schuyler, Joseph Cuyler and Anthony Van Schaick. Presented by Colonel Walter Scott, through Mrs. Charles S. Whitman. A handsome case for costumes. Presented by the New York City Chapter, Mrs. Alfred W. Cochran, Regent.

PENNSYLVANIA: Ivory tinted dish, made in England by Isaac Wood and brought to America in 1761 by Jonathan Buck, Sr. Presented by Mrs. Samuel S. Hill, Berks County Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND: Plate with pink luster decoration. Presented by Mrs. S. C. Damon, Narra-

gansett Chapter.

TEXAS: Framed newspaper; "Philadelphia Gazette & Daily Advertiser," date June 13, 1793.

Presented by the Texas Daughters.

Washington: Autograph letter signed, from Vicomte de Rochambeau, son of General Rochambeau. Presented by Mrs. William Sherman Walker for the "Flora A. Walker" collection. Also for the same collection, and presented by Mrs. Walker, two valuable manuscripts; (Count Theodore de Lameth, and François Jean, Marquis de Chastellux).

West Virginia: An old Cross Cut Saw, brought by Colonel William Lowther from Virginia to Clarksburg, West Virginia, where it was used in sawing timber for the "Nutter Fort" in 1772. Presented by Col. Lowther's

great-grandson, J. M. Lowther, through the Lowther-Fitzrandolph Chapter.

Respectfully submitted, (Mrs. Charles S.) Olive Whitman, Curator General.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary General was then presented.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As your Corresponding Secretary General, I have the following report to submit for the

months of February and March:

Eleven hundred and eight communications were received, to which 1,072 replies were sent, others being referred to the departments to which they were intended.

Supplies mailed at the request of chapters and individuals consisted of:

Application blanks	17.975
Leaflets of "How to Become a Member".	628
Leaflets of General Information	390
Pamphlets of Necessary Information for	
Chapters	365
Constitution and By-Laws	360
Transfer cards	819

There was also mailed to the National Officers, State and Chapter Regents the proposed amendments which are to be acted upon at the approaching Congress, together with a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws.

Eighty thousand seven hundred seventy-two Immigrant Manuals were sent for free distribution in the following languages: English, 41,542; Spanish, 1,846; Italian, 5,695; Hungarian, 555; Polish, 472; Yiddish, 2,583; French, 4,398; German, 2,471; Russian, 1,985; Greek, 10,020; Swedish, 1,141; Portuguese, 8,064.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. Franklin P.)

Elisabeth Elliot Shumway,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee was then presented.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I take pleasure in making the following report for the Buildings and Grounds Committee: Since the meeting of the National Board on February 6th, with the consent of the President General, the use of the Auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall was granted to the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and Children of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia for their Annual Joint celebration of Washington's Birthday on February 23rd at 10 o'clock. At 2 o'clock of the same day, the Auditorium was used for the Mid-winter Convocation of the George Washington University. On March 5th, 6th, and 7th, the State Conference of the District of Columbia was held in our Auditorium.

It is gratifying to note that the interest of the general public in our organization and in Memorial Continental Hall is constantly increasing. It is estimated that over 15,000 visitors have been shown through the building since our last meeting on February the 6th. Many of these visitors are school and college girls and boys from almost every State in the Union.

The decoration of the walls and the finishing of floors in all of the rooms in Memorial Continental Hall is completed, but the furnishing is still in progress in many of the rooms, as valuable antiques are being added constantly.

California has completed the furnishing of its room. A fine antique sofa, secretary desk, tilt-top table, and colonial chintz draperies have been added, and the wing chair covered with colonial chintz. A reproduction of a colonial chandelier of beautiful design has been placed.

The District of Columbia has received a fine antique sofa, the gift of Dorothy Hancock Chapter; a cathedral mirror, the gift of Manor House Chapter; an antique table, the gift of E. Pluribus Unum Chapter and an India rug.

The furnishing in the Illinois Room was practically completed for the last Congress and since that time a fine oil painting of our former President General, Mrs. Scott, has been placed in the room through the courtesy of her daughters (Mrs. Vrooman and Mrs. . Bromwell). A fender of beautiful and unusual design has been given by the Kaskaskia Chapter; a fine antique secretary by the General Henry Dearborn Chapter; an old desk, a family piece, has been presented by Mrs. Charles La Porte through Peoria Chapter and two pairs of antique gilt curtain holders have been presented by Mrs. Mattie White Poole, of Moline, used by her grandparents in 1778. Iowa has added to its room a fine antique rug and new net curtains. The Rebecca Bryan Boone Chapter. having recently presented to the Kentucky Room a lovely antique crystal chandelier, has now placed side lights to match, completing this gift. To the Maryland Room have been added an antique sofa with an interesting his-

tory; new net curtains; a pair of ottomans presented by Brig. General Rezin Beall Chapter; a rare vase, the gift of Miss Waters through the Baltimore Chapter and several valuable additions to the cabinet, one the wedding dress of Sally H. T. Washington, presented by Sally Washington Maupin through the Washington Custis Chapter. Massachusetts has received an antique foot warmer, the gift of Mrs. R. M. Cross, presented through the Samuel Adams Chapter of Methuen.

New York is at work on a plan for the reconditioning of their room. A beautiful antique rug has been presented by Mrs. Truman Holt in honor of her New York ancestors, and the fine old piece of cross stitch of Washington Crossing the Delaware, presented by Miss Lorette through Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, has been mounted as a fire screen and is in place. Texas has completed the furnishing of its room with blue satin drapes and genuine antique cornice band and tie backs, a fine old sofa, center table, two antique side chairs, and an antique wing chair. Vermont has added a rare antique sofa, table, and stool. Virginia has placed new shades and is planning to recondition their room. West Virginia has added two old tables, one drop leaf and one tilt top, and has been presented with two books by Ella May Turner, the gift of the Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter.

Wisconsin, whose suite was in readiness for the last Congress, has added a number of fine An ottoman, gift of Miss Jennie antiques. Mallory in memory of her parents, through Benjamin Talmadge Chapter; a secretary desk, in memory of Mrs. Angus Cameron, first Vice-President General of Wisconsin, by La Crosse Chapter; a mahogany center table, by Mrs. Carroll Towne in memory of her parents, and three goblets by Miss Merrill in memory of her parents through Milwaukee Chapter; a wonderful colonial table lamp in memory of Mrs. Lottie C. Head, former Regent, by Kenosha Chapter, and an antique marble top console table, a dressing table and mirror have been purchased with money donated for this purpose.

The District of Columbia State Conference has presented a flag and flag stand for the stage in the Auditorium.

Ohio has presented the roll top desk used while the room was an office to the Administration Building and is at work on plans to follow the recommendations of your committee.

Pennsylvania has presented for the lobby a handsome mahogany pedestal desk to be used by members signing the register.

Mrs. Truman Holt, State Regent of the Orient, has presented to the Banquet Hall a silver sandwich tray and cut glass dish. Memorial Continental Hall has as usual been thoroughly cleaned and put in order for the Congress. Velvet curtains have been placed at the center door of the Auditorium.

I desire to express to the Chairman of each Room my appreciation of their co-operation and untiring efforts to secure for their rooms furniture of the proper period to carry out the plan of furnishing Memorial Continental Hall in keeping with the spirit and purpose to which it is dedicated.

Respectfully submitted,
(Mrs. William S.) Flora A. Walker,
Chairman.

Mrs. Reed reported briefly for the Patriotic Education Committee, inviting the members to visit and patronize the school exhibits, and Miss McDuffee reported for the Americanization Committee, urging support of the schools accredited by the D. A. R. which are training workers.

Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman of Special Committee on Painting for Sulgrave Manor, was invited to appear before the Board and made a brief report, recommending that the matter be referred back to Congress for further action.

Miss Gilbert, Chairman of Committee on Markers, made a brief report and offered the following motion: That the words "Revolutionary Soldier" be continued at the top of the official design for markers for graves of Revolutionary Soldiers and that the circle bordering the medallion be left open for the placing of the name of the soldier when so desired. The price \$16.50, not to include the cost of placing of the soldier's name. Variously seconded and carried.

A question arose relative to the manufacture of the markers for graves of Real Daughters. Mrs. Gillentine moved That the matter of markers for Real Daughters be left to the present Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Slack and carried.

Mrs. Nash, Chairman of D. A. R. Standard Committee, presented her report, and moved its adoption. Seconded by Mrs. Banks and carried.

Report of Special Committee on D. A. R. Standard

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Pursuant to the questions raised by the discussion of this Board at its February meeting and referred to this committee—relative to the official standard and the visibility of its design this having been questioned through use in decoration of an incomplete standard—the Committee reports as follows:

That it has conferred with the makers and has had special attention paid to the debated feature at so large a meeting place as Carnegie Hall, New York City; it has ascertained that a member of our own Art Committee had spoken of its beauty after observing it at a large gathering where the flags of many patriotic Societies were displayed: that the makers consider it the richest and most chaste of all colors used by patriotic Societies: that the gold leaf used is virgin, 24 karat gold and without paint or alloy which would cause cracking: that the design was made from the insignia as it is usually engraved in blue on white ground and that a rim of silk applique would necessitate several thicknesses which would create a tendency to wrinkle and crack and would entail a larger expense for making.

As to visibility, when *complete* the standard proved, to a number of observers, the only one that from a group of twenty or thirty was

entirely distinct at a distance.

The committee, therefore, advises that as the present design was adopted by Congress, a number of standards have been purchased by states and chapters, and the complete design seems to meet all requirements, no change be made from the original colors or standard as adopted by the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress and for which specifications are awaiting the proper official signatures.

FLORA A. WALKER.
EDITH IRWIN HOBART.
FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
Chairman.

Mrs. Stansfield presented the name of an additional applicant for admission to membership, and moved her acceptance. Seconded by Mrs. Briggs and carried and this member was declared admitted. Mrs. Heron, Chairman of the Insignia Committee, made a brief report, and offered the following motion: That the Board recommend the adoption by the National Society of a small recognition pin to be a miniature replica of the National Insignia, enclosed in a gold rim, in compliance with Article XIII of the National By-Laws. This not to exclude the recognition pin now in use. Variously seconded and carried.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General, was invited to address the Board, and gave a brief account of her trip abroad, also expressed her pleasure on being back in her native land, and able to be here for the Congress

Mrs. Buel, Chairman of the Manual Committee, gave a brief report.

The Registrar General presented a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 400 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 3,001.

Respectfully submitted, (Mrs. James H.) Inez S. Stansfield, Registrar General.

Mrs. Stansfield moved: That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 400 additional applicants, making a total of 3001 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried. Ballot was cast and these applicants declared admitted.

The Organizing Secretary General presented a supplemental Report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It gives me pleasure to present the following supplemental report:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Miss Elizabeth E. Mason at Santa Barbara, Calif.; Mrs. Bessie Styles Thomsen at Amarillo, Texas.

Through their respective State Regents the

following Chapters request to be allowed to incorporate: Esther Stanley at New Britain, Conn.; Everglades at Miami, Florida.

The State Regent of Michigan requests the official disbandment of the Emily Virginia Mason Chapter at Hastings, Michigan.

The following chapter names are submitted for approval: General James Knapp for Hopkins, Minn.; Wadsworth Trail for Morris, Minn.; Colonel Thomas Hughart for Fort Defiance, Virginia.

The following chapters are presented for confirmation: Rio Del Norte at Del Norte, Colorado,; Sara De Sota at Sarasota, Fla.; Boneaventure at Savannah, Ga.; Clement-Scott chapter at Humboldt, Tenn.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA A. WALKER, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Walker moved the adoption of the report of the Organizing Secretary General. Seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

The Treasurer General presented two additional applications for reinstatement and moved: That the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for two reinstated members. Seconded by Mrs. Goode and carried. Ballot was cast and these two members declared reinstated.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,

Recording Secretary General.

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